CITY on a HILL

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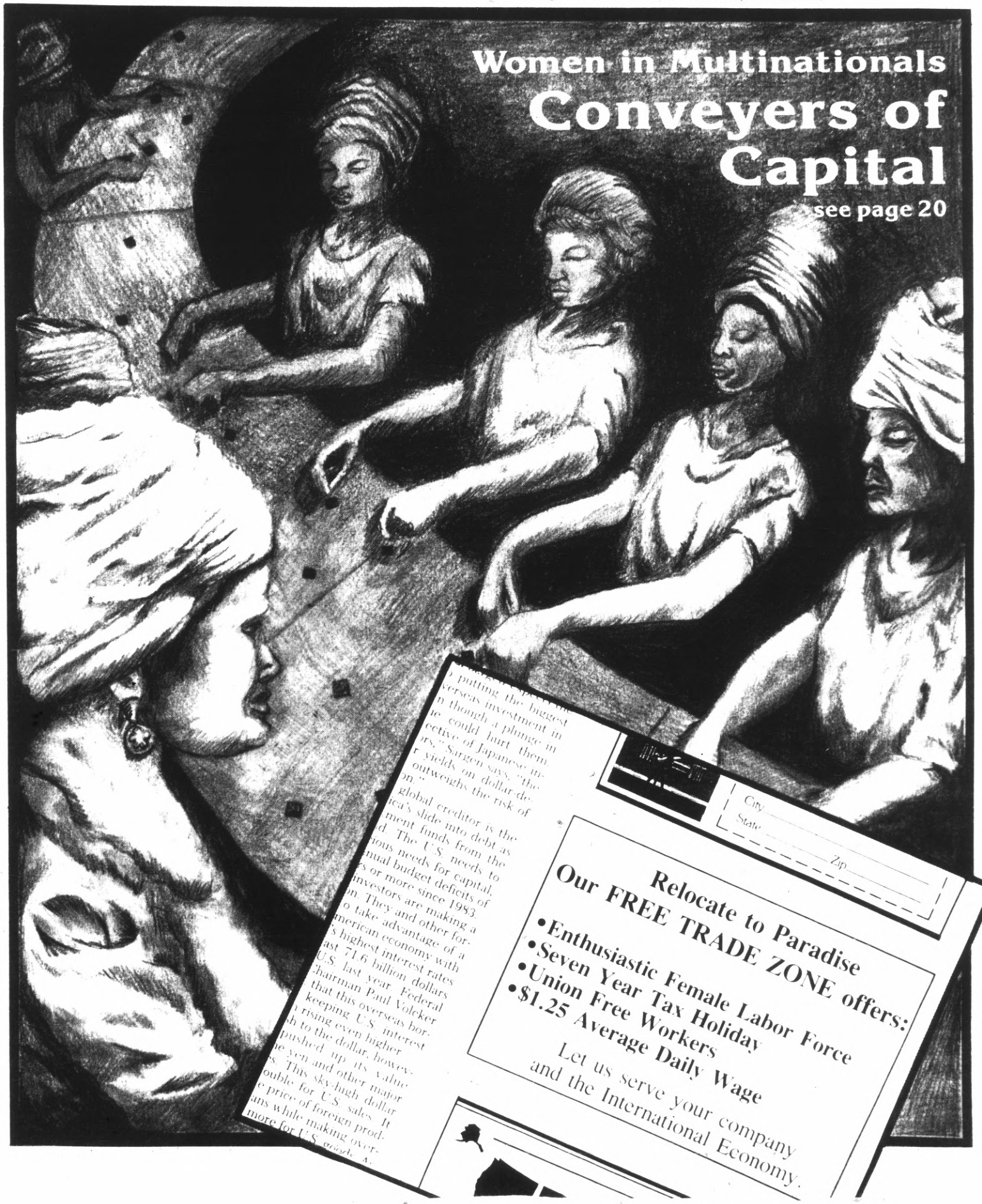

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"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."
—The Clash

"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."
—Jesus Christ

NEWS *on the* MARCH

THE WORLD ACCORDING TO REAGAN: "Incidentally, some people get confused when they hear this talk of Sandinistas and contras. I'm going to quit using both terms and start calling them what they are: it's the freedom fighters against the communists," said President Reagan, speaking at a fund raiser for Florida Senator Paula Hawkins on Memorial Day.

TRAGIC TIDES: A devastating cyclone swept through coastal Bangladesh last weekend, killing tens of thousands of people and destroying homes and crops throughout the region. Bangladesh officials have recovered the bodies of more than 3000 victims, and estimate that at least 12,000 residents of the hundreds of tiny islands dotting the Bay of Bengal at the mouth of the Ganges River are still missing. Unconfirmed reports from other sources place the death toll anywhere from 40,000 to over 100,000. Human and livestock corpses are reportedly awash all over the bay, and hundreds of survivors are afloat on bamboo rafts in the shark and crocodile-infested waters.

The storm, which generated winds of over 100 miles per hour and 10-15 foot waves, struck Friday and had subsided by Sunday, but rough waters and high winds still hampered rescue efforts on Monday. At least 250,000 homes and 80 percent of the crops in the storm region were destroyed in the cyclone, which also completely denuded two islands. The storm promises months of severe hardship for the people of Bangladesh, an extremely poor country with a long history of tragic natural disasters.

Illustration by KEVIN HONEYWELL

THE WAR AFTER THE WAR: Two weeks of fighting in southern Beirut has left more than 350 dead and more than 1500 wounded as members of the Shiite Moslem militia continue to attack three Palestinian refugee camps. The camps Sabra and Shatila, the same camps that were the site of the 1982 massacres by Christian Phalangist forces, apparently have been taken over by Shiites, though some Palestinians continue to resist. The largest of the three camps, Burj al Branjneh, is still controlled by Palestinians, though they remain under heavy fire from the Shiites, known as the Amal militia.

The press and Red Cross relief teams have been prevented from freely entering any of the camps. Most reports of the violence come from local witnesses who either escaped from the camps or live in Beirut. Earlier this week there were reports of massacres again at the Sabra and Shatila camps by the Shiites. The Shiites deny the accounts but those reporters who have been led through the camps by Amal militia say they saw few Palestinians, either dead or alive. Several reports indicate that Shiite forces are picking up Palestinians all over West Beirut. An Amal spokesperson said they have detained more than 2000, and reporters say they have been blindfolded, beaten and taken to interrogation centers in West Beirut.

Many reports say that wounded Palestinians have been dragged out of hospitals and shot. Teenagers are among those killed and one report said that a Palestinian nurse in the Gaza hospital inside Sabra was bayonetted when she protested as a wounded man was killed in front of her. The Israeli withdrawal, and prior occupation, has created a war inside Lebanon among the many ethnic and religious factions and it is likely that fighting will continue in the near future.

HUNGER IN THE HOLDING TANK: Inside the El Centro Immigration center in Southern California, about 300 suspected undocumented workers from Latin America began a hunger strike on Monday to protest conditions at the facility. In a statement issued Monday the protesters said "There are physical abuses, psychological intimidation, solitary confinement, verbal abuses and violation of human rights, like living in conditions that are completely inhumane." El Centro is an important INS detention center and is known for its harsh conditions and excessive desert heat. Attorneys for immigrants have complained on numerous occasions that they have had trouble consulting with their clients.

El Salvadorans constitute the largest group of detainees at the center, which is near the Mexican border. Mexicans and Guatemalans comprise the next largest groups. According to a UPI report a spokesperson for the protesters said the major complaints against the center include too few toilet and bathing facilities, inadequate bedding, and not enough soap, toothpaste, and shampoo. The protesters plan to end their strike this week if INS officials agree to meet with them, but some indicated that they will continue to refuse to eat or work if the officials refuse to accommodate them.

CLOSE EXAMINATION: How many atoms lined up in a row make an inch? OK, that was pretty easy—four billion. But what does each of those little things look like? A new microscope capable of magnifying ordinary objects 300 million times provides the answer: they look like little fuzzy balls. The new "scanning tunneling" device magnifies untreated objects 299 million times greater than the previously most powerful microscope, the electron microscope.

The new microscope can take pictures of individual atoms that make up the surface of most objects. The scope will be useful in a number of areas of scientific research, including the computer industry, where manufacturers are making "chip" components consisting of layers only a few atoms thick. The tunnel device can help check for impurities in such thin components. According to the Washington *Post*, biology researchers in Spain will use it to further study the atomic topography of viruses and protein molecules. The new device will be useful in examining more closely the activity of the neutrons, protons and electrons that make up atoms.

SEOUL SURVIVORS: After a four-day occupation of a US government building in Seoul, an unknown number of student demonstrators were arrested by South Korean police on Sunday. The students were demanding an apology from the US government for the massacre of students at the city of Kwangju in May, 1980. In that incident, the demonstrators claimed, a US military regional commander with authority over some South Korean troops ordered them to open fire on a student demonstration against the military coup which brought President Chun Doo Hwan to power. The students in Seoul ended their occupation of the US Information Service building after negotiations with US officials, in which the officials strongly denied any responsibility for the Kwangju incident. It is not known where the students were taken or how they will be punished.

PLOWING UNDER THE EMBARGO: In another setback to Reagan's US trade embargo against Nicaragua, a group of US farmers said last Sunday in Managua that they will not support Reagan's embargo. The group of five farmers representing several US farm associations flew to Nicaragua last week to implement a trade agreement reached between the Sandinista government and their respective farm associations. The trade agreement, which was reached before Reagan declared the embargo on May 1 calls for an exchange of tractors, cotton pickers and other equipment for Nicaraguan coffee and cotton.

In Europe Reagan has received little support for the embargo. Spain, Portugal, and France have all declared that they will not support the embargo.

POPULATION POLITICS: If current population trends continue, by the 1990's, California will remain the most populated state in the US, while Texas will surge to second place, dropping New York to third. This will result in extra Congressional seats—five each for California and Texas, while New York and Michigan will have to sacrifice three representatives each. Overall, the population surge of California and Texas can be attributed to the shift of the US population from the Northeast and Midwest states to Southern and Western states, as well as continued immigration from Latin America.

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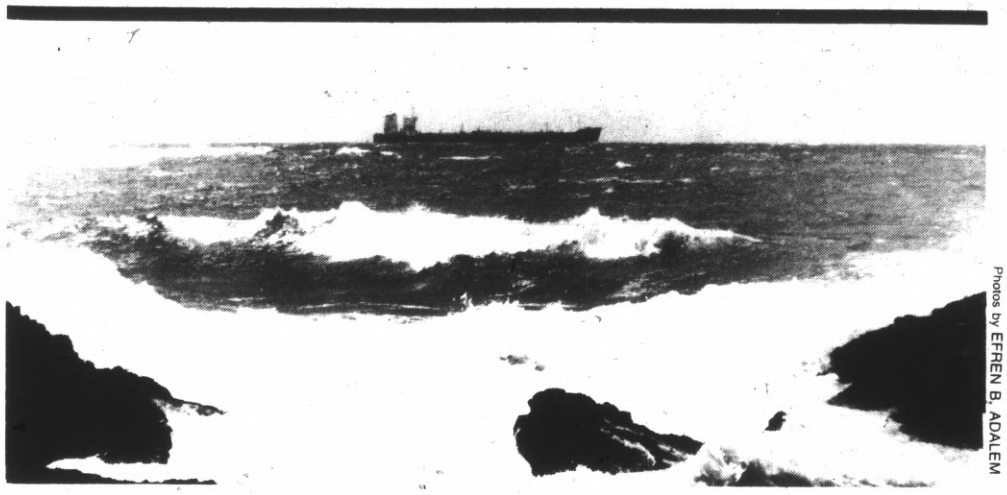

Photos by EFREN B. ADALEM

Mining the Coast

Undersea Stripping

by Mark Gilbert

IN MARCH OF 1983, President Ronald Reagan signed an executive order declaring open season on the entire United States coastal region for seabed strip-mining. "Exploring, mining, conserving, and managing natural resources of the seabed" were some reasons for the action, according to the Department of the Interior. In carrying out Reagan's request, the Minerals Management Service (MMS), part of the Interior Department, has started looking for areas suitable for seabed mining—and Monterey Bay is on the drawing board. But local critics of the plan strongly oppose the idea, claiming the department is ill-prepared to embark on a currently unstudied and dangerous technology.

The MMS started the process of offering California coastal areas for offshore mining by issuing a "call for information" on January 15—the first step in identifying potential mining areas. The call asks local governments and citizens to "assist in the delineating of areas...for possible leasing of minerals other than oil, gas, and sulphur."

The Interior Department wants to mine "strategic and non-energy minerals" from a zone stretching from three to 200 miles off shore. Declared the US Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) by Reagan, this area contains about three billion acres surrounding the US, Alaska, Hawaii and the Pacific Trust Territories—more than the land mass of the entire United States. The California coast is thought to contain many undersea mineral deposits; some are "strategic" because of their use in the production of aircraft and other military equipment. These include the "polymetallic sulfides," such as cobalt, nickel, and manganese. The call for information indicates that sand and gravel deposits, phosphorites, and possibly other resources exist offshore in the Santa Cruz-Monterey Bay area.

Asked why the president placed such a large area under US jurisdiction for study, Reid Stone—program director for the Office of Strategic and International Minerals within the MMS—said "we know very little about the mineral capabilities" of the zone.

> *T*schantz said big mining vehicles—the size of a typical Safeway store—would be lowered to plow up the ocean floor.

But Kim Tschantz, director of the local environmental group Save Our Shores (SOS), saw other reasons for the president's sweeping declaration. He said most of the strategic minerals mentioned exist in countries with unstable governments, such as South Africa, and the US has an interest in developing its own "domestic reserves" so it's not vulnerable to political problems in other countries.

The primary opposition groups maintain the Interior Department lacks understanding of seabed mining's implications. The mining process, according to Tschantz, is basically to "strip-mine the floor of the ocean." He said big mining vehicles—the size of a typical Safeway store—are lowered on to the floor of the ocean and attached to a ship on the surface of the water by an "umbilical cord," through which sediments will be sent up. The ground is plowed up and the mixture of sand and minerals pumped up to the ship, where the mixture is "strained" and later taken to the shore for smelting.

Tschantz said many problems were involved with the process. First, he said, the process "decimates everything in the path of the mining vehicle," with no regard for the life existing there. In addition, he said, the mixture taken up from the ocean floor is over 90 percent sand and sea water, and when the mixture is brought on board the ship, the rest is thrown overboard. This creates a "dirt plume" rising from the depths of the ocean, he said; for marine life, it would be "like breathing dirty air." Tschantz also said the process of smelting the minerals onshore would adversely affect air quality.

Stone disagreed, noting that the operation would be evaluated by a committee of "40 of the best experts in biology, fish, and ocean resources," and that the "EPA [Environmental Protection Agency] will be working with us to see that we do not pollute the area." Stone claimed the fishing industry upsets and disturbs the marine habitat just as much as the mining operation would, and that "any disposal of byproducts will be treated to meet our environmental criteria."

Tschantz also complained that the Interior Department is starting the lease process before the mining technology has even been developed. But Stone said "the technology is there but the equipment hasn't been adapted to it [yet]." He said the methods to be used have already been tested in realistic situations.

Asked whether the Monterey Bay area was under consideration for mining, Stone said there is "no proposal before us [the MMS] for any mining activity running as far north as Monterey Bay," although proposals are presently under consideration for mining the "Gorda Ridge" area between California and Oregon, and parts of Hawaii.

continued on next page

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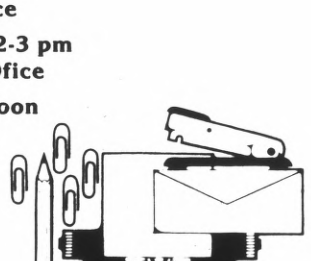
- **Monday, June 3, 12-3 pm**
  Student Services Office
- **Wednesday, June 5, 12-3 pm**
  Humanities Division Ofice
- **Friday, June 7, 9-12 noon**
  Kresge Red Room



For copies of the project planning principles and/or to make an appointment to meet with **Space Committee** members, contact Student Services at 429-2474.

continued from previous page

Mining

But the Santa Cruz Board of Supervisors, along with Tschantz, seem to think otherwise. In March of 1984 the MMS asked for local response to its proposal to lease the Gorda Ridge for seabed mining. At that time the board asked the Interior Department to abandon plans to mine the area because of the lack of scientific data on offshore mining impacts. Now that the call for information is complete (it officially ended on May 15) the board has once again responded: concerned that the impacts of seabed mining could be "much more significant than the impacts of offshore oil drilling" board chair Gary Patton requested that the board send a letter to the MMS detailing its concerns with the proposal.

The letter again "urges that the leasing process be delayed. . . until adequate scientific studies have been conducted." It outlines many biotic impacts, such as species extinction in proposed areas and marine community upheaval. In addition, the letter says mining locally could jeopardize the important local fishing industry, as well as cause air pollution. Patton told *City on a Hill* that although the board doesn't know exactly how serious a threat the mining poses to the Santa Cruz area, it was "clearly serious enough [for the MMS] to ask. . . [and] that's a bad sign."

The call for information process is only the first step in the Interior Department's lease-sale effort. According to Tschantz, the next steps include selection of suitable mining sites and the drafting of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) by the department, delineating every possible impact of the mining on both the marine population, the onshore community and the environment at large. According to an "Action Alert" sent to the board of supervisors by local government consultant Richard Charter, "actual exploitation of mineral resources within the EEZ will probably not occur for several years."

But Charter goes on to say the Monterey Bay area is indeed "a particular area of interest" for potential mining, and that although the call for information is only the first step, it clearly sets the path for future mining operations. Since various local groups believe more study is needed, Charter states that the initiative rests this time with them.

YOU'LL BE HOOKED

on journalism

when you become a *City on a Hill* intern. We have Fall '85 internships available in the Campus, City, International, Women's, Arts, and Photography departments. No journalistic experience is necessary—just a desire to work at an award-winning newspaper while earning academic credit. Gather your resume and writing samples and contact Lisa or Eve at the Stonehouse (429-2430, 429-4350) by June 5 to schedule an interview.

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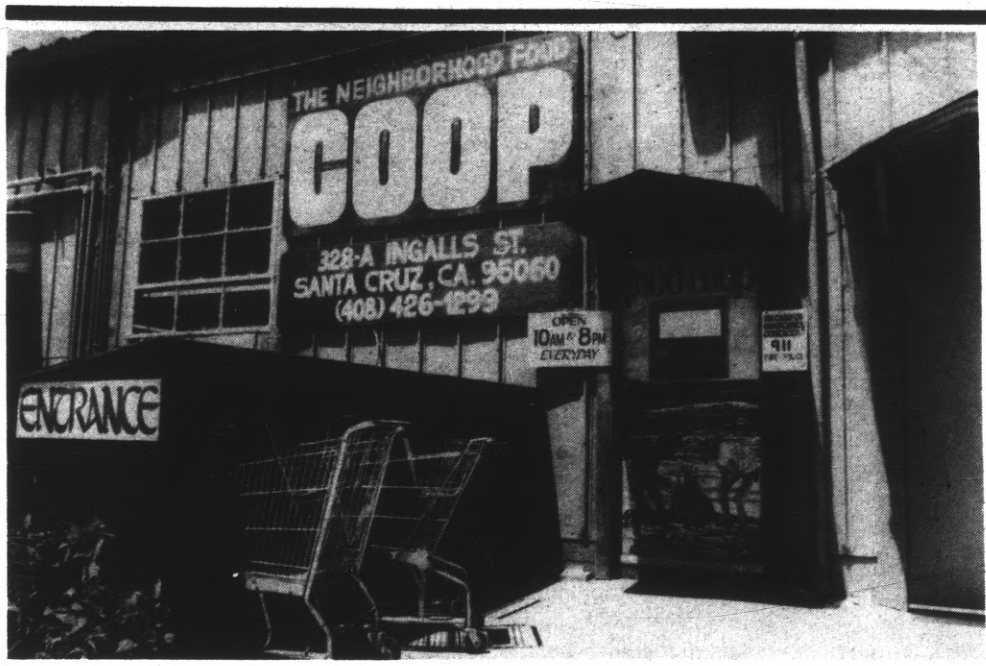

Photo by EFREN B. ADALEM

Neighborhood Food Co-op

Shopping for Survival

by Anne Hedges

SINCE THEIR INTRODUCTION into the United States 100 years ago, cooperative businesses have endured a rocky ride through a hostile economic terrain. Santa Cruz's Neighborhood Food Coop (NFC) is no exception, and after major changes and escalating member discontent, the local co-op is on the verge of closing down completely.

For most of its 13-year history, the NFC has provided a friendly, informative shopping environment and sold generally healthy, low-priced food. However, in the last few years the NFC has undergone a number of controversial changes, while attempting to counteract rising costs and a downswing in membership of almost 50 percent. Many members feel that there now is, as expressed by one, "not much difference between [the NFC] and Safeway."

Co-ops are unique in that consumers own their store and have equal votes in the business' operations—regardless of how many shares each holds. Costs to members are generally lower because the co-ops are nonprofit; any surplus goes to the members or to specially designated projects. Also, it is in co-ops' interest to support each other instead of competing; food co-ops buy together from certain wholesalers, for example, to lower the cost of the goods bought.

More than 60 million people nationwide are members of co-ops, which operate for a variety of purposes: From consumer goods to health insurance to housing and financial services. Food co-ops have had the hardest time, rising and falling with the economic tides of the last century. Many don't survive, especially those that attempt to stay small. The NFC is one of the latest "wave" of small co-ops which arose in the early '70s. And like many others, the NFC's future is not promising.

According to the 1983 report of the National Planning Task Force for Food Co-ops, the NFC is not the only "new wave" co-op in trouble. The report predicted that in the next few years many "will be facing reduced [profit] margins and severe competition" with conventional stores, as they begin to stock product lines that many of the co-ops specialize in. The NFC is one of many food co-ops caught in the middle—between economic survival and providing a humane alternative to the conventional food business.

Many of the changes at the NFC are subtle, evolving over a period of time. Displays educating members on nutrition and consumer issues have become virtually non-existent. Conventional marketing strategies have gradually been infused, such as advertising sale items, exhibiting commercial product displays and placing "impulse items" near the registers. To some members, these moves seem antagonistic to the popular co-op slogan "Food For People, Not For Profit."

Other changes have been more dramatic. After 13 years of serving only its members, the NFC recently opened to the public. However, it still can't break even. Many members have left, feeling that, in the words of one staff member, "it isn't their store anymore." Upheavals in the staff structure, intended to stabilize the store, have actually exacerbated the economic problems, some members said.

While food co-ops aren't meant to make huge profits, they must stay alive to have an impact. Bonnie Fish, co-op development officer with the California wholesaler Associated Co-operatives (AC), believes the NFC took too long to change its management from a collective and "go public." These changes, says Fish, are among "the steps every co-op goes through. They usually resist."

But two of the longest and largest surviving co-ops, both of which have taken these steps, have also had trouble staying economically afloat. The Palo Alto chain, which began with one store 50 years ago, has lost over $100,000 for two years. The Berkeley Co-op, begun in the '40s and now boasting over 80,000 members, is just easing into the black after closing four of its eight stores.

> *'Our identity has dissolved in a long string of crisis responses.'*

MOST FOOD CO-OPS AGREE that they are trying to provide an alternative to the oligopolistic supermarket industry, but disagree about what sort of food system they want to establish and the goals they want to pursue. Some seek to offer low-priced foods, while others intend to organize their membership for political change or simply to seek camaraderie. Although the NFC has managed to do all of these things at various times, it is now struggling to offer any one of them. Once it offered considerably lower prices than other local food stores; now the margin is negligible.

The store was originally organized as a group of food clubs by community activists who envisioned the clubs becoming advocates on a variety of social issues for low-income people. Now its political flavor, according to long-time member and bookkeeper Jane Fessenden, has "dissipated a lot."

Some believe this feeling of being a "family," a priority for many members, has been seriously compromised by opening the store to the public. Kevin Matthews, a former board member, stated that this action "fulfills the ambitions of people who want to see the co-op as bigger and better," but erases the co-op's special qualities. Morrie Lippman, Palo Alto Co-ops board president and former long-time co-op manager, observed that "when you attract anybody and everybody . . . you delete what made you feel close [to the co-op]." The roomy aisles of the supermarket-sized Palo Alto stores are like those in any conventional store. There is little consumer information. Few people stop to talk, or even say hello. The cashiers are friendly but quick, processing one shopper after another while asking for membership numbers.

Others disagree that the NFC's atmosphere will be seriously affected by the influx of non-member shoppers. "Co-ops can't isolate themselves and become an elitist organization," said AC's Bonnie Fish. "I have seen [public] co-ops retain their family atmosphere." Besides, the NFC should be reaching out to many different elements of the community to strengthen its membership, according to long-time member Nancy Eselius. "The NFC is limited by a narrow vision of what is politically correct, and isn't a contributing force to the community," she said.

Some at NFC say that providing education—on the workings of co-ops as well as on consumer issues—is one of the basic principles of cooperative business, and a crucial aspect in retaining members. According to former NFC education coordinator and co-manager David Early, member education is where the store has fallen off considerably. Not only are in-store displays virtually non-existent, but the monthly newsletter—instead of covering topics on the politics of food—has become dominated by reports chronicling the store's economic ups and downs. And the Co-op League, the national lobbying and educational organization for co-ops, has become "a chamber of commerce," Lippman said angrily.

A crucial turning point for the staff and the store was the decision to abandon the collective structure, which relies upon consensus decision-making, for a more hierarchical one. The main reason given was economic; but Matthews said that while the change was being considered, "the staff turned the store around," ending the year with a surplus. Over Matthews' and others' objections, the board decided to go through with the change. AC's Bonnie Fish said the change was normal—"no one has ever pulled off [shared management] for more than five years." George McNulty disagrees that it is inevitable. All AC's advice "is based on getting bigger and more professional," rather than remaining a strong cooperative in the social sense, he said.

The NFC's location—far out of the business mainstream—has also been a primary stumbling block to the store's economic success. But it is not difficult to see that Santa Cruz has a comfortable abundance of food stores, especially those that cater to the "natural foods" crowd, as the NFC does. Co-ops do better, according to McNulty, in rural and "urban blight" areas, where the co-ops establish themselves as the community's primary store.

While food co-ops both large and small are struggling in the United States, Canada enjoys success with its "direct charge" co-ops, where members pay operating costs and share investments in weekly installments. While open only to members, these co-ops have both conventional management and a policy of no member work. While the strength of the social element of these co-ops is less clear, economically the stores are indisputably strong, with annual sales over $400 million and a combined membership in the hundreds of thousands.

Fish explained one significant difference between the two countries: in Canada, cooperative credit unions have strongly supported the food co-ops, but in the US rules of lending prohibit credit unions from loaning money directly to the co-op as an entity: The National Consumer Co-op Bank—created exclusively for lending to co-ops—has only limited funds available, Fish said.

Some members fear that the NFC and other co-ops may be forced to abandon much of what has made them special just to survive. "[Our] identity has dissolved in a long string of crisis responses," said Matthews. According to McNulty, the store is "just a few hundred dollars" away from closing its doors unless there is a significant reduction in costs and a rise in sales.

But McNulty and others still believe the store is worth saving, even if it may never take over a significant share of the city's food market. The NFC, McNulty said, is "a working example of collective property . . . and an institutional mechanism for being responsive to the consumer."

Stun Guns

Shocks for Sale

by Chris Geiger

IF YOUR PERSONAL ARsenal of hat pins, mace and attack dogs has dwindled lately, or if your *Star Trek* fascination has gotten the best of you, "stun guns" may strike your fancy. Bearing an uncanny resemblance to Captain Kirk's familiar phaser, these 45,000-volt "self defense" gadgets made their debut in Santa Cruz a few months back, and no registration is required to buy them. While the guns' retailer touts their role in promoting peace of mind among a paranoid populace, the weapons themselves make some local residents nervous.

Called the Nova XR-5000, the "gun" doesn't actually shoot anything, but delivers a high-voltage jolt on contact. The resulting electrical wave causes muscles to contract and relax so rapidly they cease to function. The manufacturer's literature states that "Five seconds [of contact] can immobilize an attacker, cause disorientation, loss of balance, falling to the ground and leave them weak and dazed for some minutes afterward."

Outdoor World on River Street began carrying the guns a few months ago in response to customer requests, and they have been selling out regularly ever since, according to assistant manager Ken Stowell. Buying the devices, he said, is "buying peace of mind to go out at night," especially for women and senior citizens. "Karate is not always effective [for self-defense]," Stowell said. "Mace can be blocked, and registration is needed for firearms."

But the gadget brings little peace of mind to some local seniors' and women's activists, who remain apprehensive over its possibilities for misuse. Jack Hillis of the Senior's Council compared asking his friends to carry a stun gun to "asking them to carry a knife or a sharpened screwdriver." Toni Crossen, an instructor with the Women's Self-Defense Council, said she doesn't believe in any kind of gadgetry for self-defense purposes. Crossen fears the possibility of men using the guns freely to commit rape, without the worry of killing the victim.

Crossen said women should learn to use their "body weapons"—which they can have ready all the time—instead of weapons like mace or stun guns. "If you have enough time to get to it [the stun gun], you often have enough time to call the police," she said.

The police you call, however, may well greet you with stun guns of their own. The devices are already standard equipment in hundreds of police departments nationwide, for use as a "maximum non-deadly force." In the Bay Area alone, the Oakland, Fremont, San Mateo, Redwood City, San Leandro, Napa and Marina police departments have all either adopted stun guns or are in the process of testing them. In addition, some departments use a much nastier version called the Taser, which fires a barbed dart attached to a high-voltage wire. Once embedded, the darts can only be removed surgically; until then, the officer behind the gun can deliver paralyzing jolts at will. Tasers were outlawed for public use in California and elsewhere in the mid-1970s after their use in several robberies.

The potential for misuse of stun guns extends to police as well as civilians, however. In some Latin American countries, electric shock has become commonplace as a torture technique, since the painful discharges rarely leave marks on victims. Stun guns offer the same high-voltage persuasion in a convenient package. New York City police have already been accused of zapping suspected drug traffickers during interrogation, and a civil complaint filed last November charges the Sacramento County Sheriffs' Department with civil rights violations in its use of the devices.

Lieutenant Ed Smith of the San Mateo Police Department said the stun guns provide a much-needed edge when trying to subdue difficult characters. "When you're wrestling around with somebody. . . it's the hardest thing in the world to put a pair of handcuffs on them," he said. Smith didn't think public sales of the guns should be restricted; but said registration would be a "good idea." That way, stun gun buyers—like mace buyers—would at least be required to take a course on proper safe use of their weapon, he said.

Even with training, however, Smith questioned the guns' usefulness. Possessing such a weapon "might give attack victims a false sense of security," he said, "inspiring them to stand their ground when they shouldn't." Since direct contact is required to use the guns, the victim must let the attacker approach to an unsafe distance, he said. In that case, the situation could easily take turn for the worse: As with firearms, "a deadly weapon could produce deadly circumstances," Smith said.

FOR ONE BURLINGAME resident, the circumstances did turn for the worse—but in her case, it was the attacker who came equipped with a stun gun. Edna Krentz, 72, who owns the Wooden Duck Antique Shop in Burlingame, was robbed last November by a young man wielding an XR-5000. The robber pretended he was interested in a picture on the wall, Krentz told *City on a Hill*, but when she climbed a stepladder to take it down, he pushed the gun against her back. "I went out and came to on the floor," Krentz said, "and he stole the rings off my fingers."

Krentz said the robber used the gun several more times as she lay on the floor, and eventually dragged her into the backroom and threatened to kill her. "Each time he touched me [with the gun] I'd just go into knots," she said. "It was just as though a terrible shock followed my spine and my head exploded."

A few weeks after the robbery, Krentz went to the doctor for her annual checkup, and discovered that her electrocardiogram (EKG)—which gauges heart impulses—had changed drastically since her last checkup a year earlier. The doctor told her the EKG "showed the same pattern as someone who's had a coronary," she said, "but I haven't had one." Krentz blames her condition on the stun gun ordeal.

According to the Consumer Products Safety Commission (CPSC), people prone to heart problems can be

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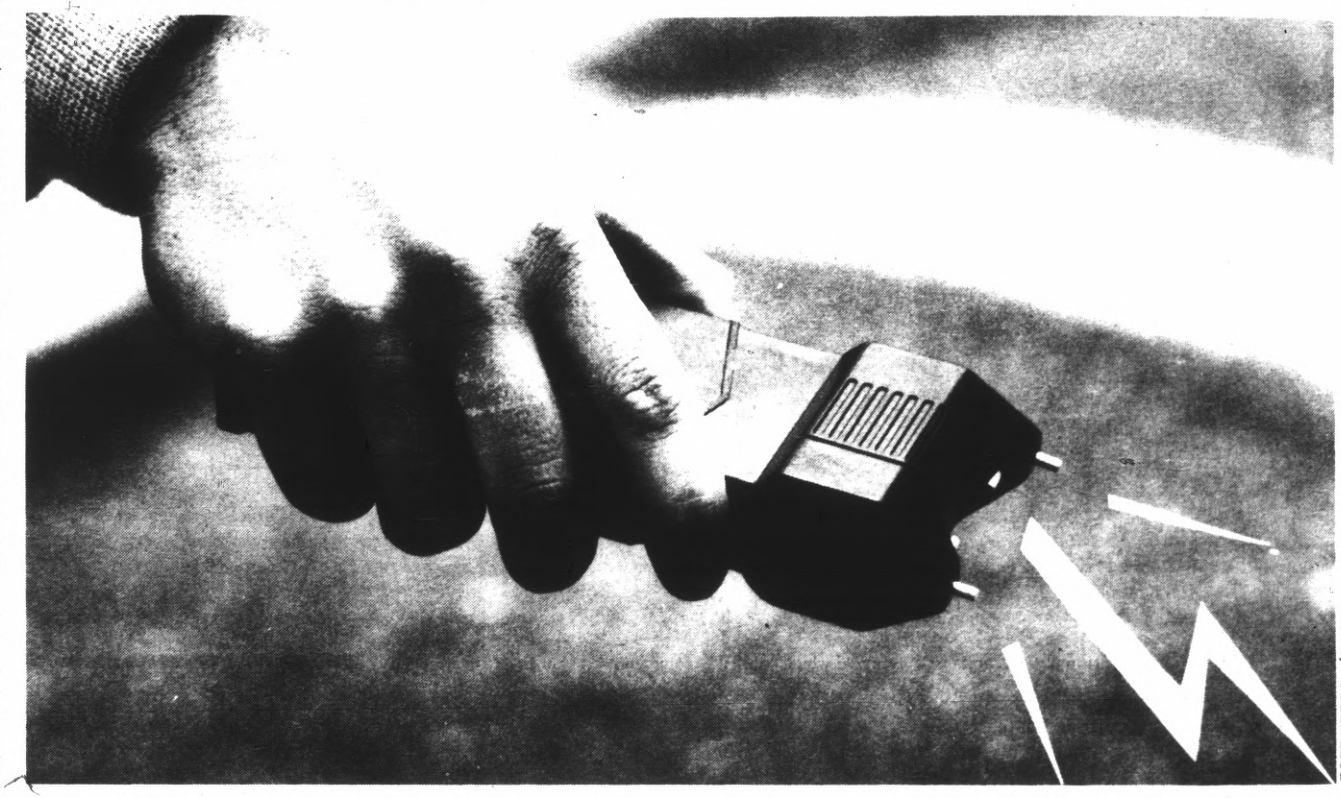

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

> *'Each time he touched me [with the gun] I'd just go into knots...as though a terrible shock followed my spine and my head exploded.'*
>
> —Edna Krentz

Third World Student Groups

Diverse but Not Diffused

Photo by LYNN WATANABE

The Philipino Club at the 1985 Multicultural Festival.

EMPHASIZING THE IMportance of organizational skills and collective power, Unity through Action—UCSC's coalition of Third World student groups—held a leadership conference last Saturday, May 25. Presented as a series of workshops followed by informal response and discussion, the conference addressed organizational problems confronting the different Third World groups on campus. "There are more variables for organizing facing minority groups than those facing the majority," said assistant professor of Psychology Aida Hurtado. "The workshops will allow these groups to begin attacking broader issues."

Of the approximately 25 student participants, various organizations were represented, including TWANAS, the Chicanos in Health Education, the Central Valley Organization, the Palestine Support Group, the Indian Student Organization, the Black Students Alliance (BSA), and the Committee in Solidarity with the Peoples of the Americas (CISPA). A group of students from the anti-apartheid sit-in attended the conference as well to bolster the sit-in's organizational framework.

Unity Through Action (UTA) and the Educational Opportunity Program (EOP) wanted to "give student organizations some education about organizing, and help them to develop more skills in terms of networking, working together, and dealing with the administration," said UTA member and coordinator of the conference, Yvette Galindo. "We decided to have this short mini-conference in hopes that we can establish a larger two-day conference next fall to reach more people and organizations."

The first workshop of Saturday's conference addressed the historical and economic view of organization. associate professor of Community Studies John Borrego facilitated the workshop and explained struggles of the Third World in relation to global or trans-national corporations. "We now have just over 480 corporations around the world, which are the center of capitalist enterprise, which control between 70-90 percent of all production distribution of any kind," noted Borrego. Borrego emphasized the need to organize for Third World support. "These corporations are no longer nationally tied, they are trans-ideological," said Borrego. "Therefore, they will relocate in and exploit Third World economies to further their capital gain."

Borrego stressed to the student organizers that the strategy for organization should be global in context. "Because the system operates to alienate the individual, we must organize on a regional scale, and push that goal to a higher, macrocosmic level to bring about the needed social change," Borrego told the group. In terms of organizational strategy, Borrego added, "The key is to try and take that self-interest and generate questions about the implications of your goal. As an organizer, you must take the bare isolated issue and put it into a larger context."

As an example of global goal orientation, Borrego cited the treatment of Native Americans. "If as an organizer, you are only interested with the treatment of Native Americans in Santa Cruz County and fail to address the global concern of cultural genocide, you undergo organizational myopia." Rosalee Cabrera, an EOP counselor, added, "The anti-apartheid movement at UCSC is a working example of the need for trans-national ideals. For some students there is a linkage to 'global apartheid,' but for others it is not so expansive, as they might only see the local issue of the week."

The discussion continued to focus around the existence of personal and institutionalized racism on campus. Elizabeth Bean, a member of UTA, commented "There is a strong need to promote cooperation and understanding between campus minority groups and the white majority." Oakes Provost Sucheng Chan said "The white majority students must exercise a certain degree of humility to foster a trusting relationship with minority students, as the majority's previous actions have put minority students on the defensive." In retrospect, Bean explained, "Because of differing educational backgrounds, whites are often more knowledgeable about my past history as a Black American than I am. This confrontation is quite intimidating."

The second workshop entitled, "Maintaining a Viable Organization" focused on Third World identity and solidarity. Workshop facilitator Pat Zavella, assistant professor of Community Studies, stressed the need to "keep long-term vision in mind to alleviate problems and squabbles that could make the organization lose focus." As students responded with comments of organizational problems and successes, it became evident that unity and concrete goals are the major concerns to the Third World groups. Brett Knupfer of the Palestine Support Group explained, "It is gratifying for an organization to survive internal changes and debates and come out stronger."

As the discussion focused again on the specific topic of minority treat-

continued on next page

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Diverse

ment and retention at UCSC, the Third World students pointed out that a disturbing rift exists concerning the racial overtones of white students' involvement in minority organizing. Feelings of intimidation and contempt toward the outspoken nature of many white students' attempts to participate in minority group organizing were commonly expressed. Zavella commented, "I do not agree that minority students have to teach whites not to be racist, but we must call people on anything that bothers us, for it ultimately raises constructive dialogue."

Students of color contended that because of heightened political knowledge and more well-developed educational backgrounds, white students have essentially threatened to take control of some Third World student organizations. Sandy Snyder, a member of TWANAS, acknowledged that TWANAS is currently predominantly white in membership.

Aida Hurtado led the final workshop centered around the role of leadership and organizational structure. "The skills an organizer needs are similar to those of a lawyer, where you need a series of arguments to muster up evidence for your group's point of view," said Hurtado. Hurtado pointed out that there is currently an influx in media coverage of Third World concerns nationally and internationally, but she mentioned that Third World student groups are continually faced with less opportunities to organize than the white majority students.

"Minority groups are at a disadvantage in the university system, as the white majority students act more versed and sophisticated politically and organizationally," said Bean. According to Hurtado, "This elitist, special interest group mentality that exists on campus is very threatening to minority students."

In response to the conference proceedings, "the students seemed to be pleased with the discussions, and they seemed eager to implement the organizational ideas," remarked Galindo. UTA plans to continue developing the goals of Third World organizations and support groups, and to promote minority students' concerns and participation within the university structure.

"By sharing ideas," concluded Ajay Narain, organizer of the Indian Student Organization, "we can uplift the general membership of minority groups to understand the socio-economic structure, and at the same time afford the majority group of students cultural exposure from our point of view."

continued from page 6

Stun Guns

injured and killed by stun guns. injured and killed by stun guns. Because of staffing limitations, however, the commission has issued no standards for the product, according to Al Limberg, CPSC deputy director in San Francisco.

Limberg felt regulation of stun guns is "wholly beyond our [CPSC's] capability," and should instead be delegated to local police departments, who already handle handgun registration and mace training. Limberg expressed disbelief that neither the Santa Cruz City Police Department nor the county sheriff's department are familiar with the devices. "But is there a need for this product?" Limberg asked. "That's a better question than who can own one."

CPSC presently regulates about 10,000 consumer commodities, he said, and sometimes develops model legislation for local governments. Local ordinances, in fact, seem to be the only means of control possible at this time; unlike firearms, stun guns don't fall under Bureau of Tobacco and Firearms' jurisdiction because they don't fire projectiles. Asked why the CPSC hasn't developed model legislation for stun guns, Limberg flatly replied: "I don't know."

Stowell of Outdoor World said he believes stun guns registration would prove "really hard to deal with." If stun guns require registration, he said, "why shouldn't cattle prods and battery-operated toasters at a farmers' market?" He noted that the guns cost about $30 more than the cheapest firearms available, negating any financial incentive; and that Outdoor World refuses to sell them to minors.

City on a Hill surreptitiously sent 17-year-old Andy Schafer to Outdoor World to test their restriction on sales to minors. The counterperson did refuse the sale, and told Schafer that he could probably buy a stun gun elsewhere. So far, however, Outdoor World is the only local store carrying the device.

Legislation governing stun guns has been slow in coming. A state measure introduced last year to prohibit the weapons failed, due in part to heavy lobbying by the device's manufacturers, according to the San Francisco *Chronicle*. A similar bill, AB2191, was introduced this year, and presently sits in the Assembly Ways and Means Committee. In addition, several localities, including the city and county of San Francisco, have proposed ordinances to ban the device.

In Santa Cruz, the stun gun is still a new arrival, and has yet to appear as standard equipment on the belts of nightime strollers. And so far, Stowell pointed out, "the demand far exceeds the protest."

CAMPUS *clips*

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Student Union Election

UCSC's first student union elections drew 23 percent of the student body to the polls Wednesday, despite a College Eight boycott and a campus-wide call to change the student constitution which had brought about the elections.

Eric Satzman, a junior at Cowell, won the election for Assembly chair, and a motion that UCSC petition the Regents for full divestment from companies that do business in South Africa won by a vote of 1184 to 154.

College Eight student councilmember Tom McManus told *City on a Hill* that the college instituted a boycott in reaction to the constitution's edict that each college must select its representatives to the assembly by a popular vote. He said that elections had been "forced" on College Eight despite his protests that College Eight has traditionally picked its representatives by methods other than elections. McManus remarked that College Eight objected to elections because they tended to turn into "popularity contests."

The boycott did not extend to the divestiture motion on the ballot or to the election for assembly chair, a campus-wide position. Porter did not elect any representatives because none volunteered and Crown could not find a third candidate for the same reason.

Results of the Student Union Assembly Representatives election by college:

Cowell: Pete Blackshaw, Annette Emery, Corey Mandell.
Stevenson: Sari Hazan, Steve Meister, Greg Sterling.
Crown: Andrew Bracker, Kelly Coffey (no third candidate).
Merrill: Tony Buckman, Haley Mack, Jennifer Murphy.
Porter: no candidates.
Kresge: Karen Haunert, Stephen Parks, Paul Romano.
Oakes: Wise David Allen, Noah Breyer, Andrew Davids.
Eight: no candidates.

Sullivan Shuttles to Washington

President Reagan recently named UCSC's first astronaut, Kathryn Sullivan, to a prestigious national commission that will plan this country's future space program. Sullivan, who graduated from UCSC in 1973, was the first woman to walk in space when she flew on the space shuttle *Challenger* last October. She will join former UN ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick, UC Berkeley's Nobel laureate physicist Luis Alvarez, and Lieutenant General Charles Yeager, who was the first person to fly faster than the speed of sound, among the 15 members of the national Commission on Space. The commission will, in Reagan's words, "devise an aggressive civilian space agenda that will carry us into the 21st century."

Another Straw on the Camel's Back

A group of faculty members, organized by Associate Professor of Anthropology Carolyn Clark and Associate Professor of Sociology Hardy Frye, presented a resolution to the UCSC's Academic Senate calling for the Regents to fully divest UC investments from companies doing business in South Africa. The resolution, however, did not pass because a quorum was not present at the May 8 meeting.

The submitted resolution stated: "The Academic Senate of the University of California at Santa Cruz advocates full divestment . . . as a matter of principle, and in the hope that our statement will influence the Regents' discussion at their June 20-21 meeting."

Although an official count could not be taken with so few faculty attending, a straw vote was conducted among the 25 faculty who were present. Seventeen members of the senate voted in favor of the resolution, seven abstained, while Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer cast the only vote in opposition. According to Clark, the straw vote "gave us a sense of committed members to the divestment cause." she added that the "next step is for Ron Ruby [Academic Senate Chair] to represent our concerns at the upcoming systemwide Regents' meeting."

Dollars for Scholars

The Office of the President for the university has instituted a program to increase the number of female and ethnic minority faculty at UC. Beginning in July, the President's Fellowship Program will award a total of $500,000 in stipends and research-related grants to 17 post-doctoral students and five dissertation-year students for one year.

The 22 scholars were selected by faculty committees representing the nine UC campuses and various targeted disciplines, mostly in the sciences. Each post-doctoral fellow will receive a $21,000 stipend, with another $4000 for researeh and travel, while dissertation-year fellows will be given a sum of $13,500 plus $1500 for expenses. Fellows will also be assigned with faculty "mentors" who will help guide them through their work.

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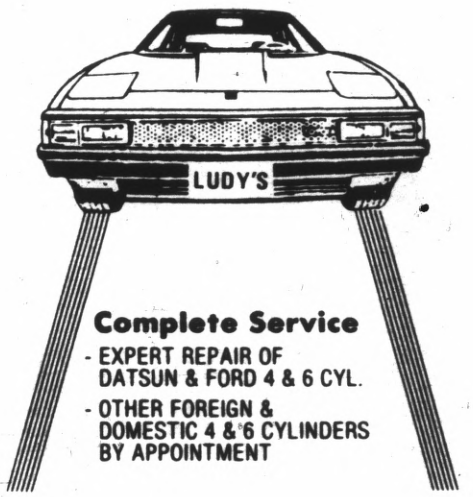

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Child Sexual Abuse

Daycare Scare

by Simone Saunders

TODAY, A "SAFE" CHILDcare center means one in which employees have been fingerprinted and have never received more than a $50 speeding ticket. Recent incidents in child care facilities in New York and Manhattan Beach—in which children were sexually abused by staff members—has lead the California Department of Social Services to scrutinize the "safeness" of California's childcare centers.

The department is currently checking employee criminal records and enforcing fingerprint clearances. It has also boosted childcare facility licensing requirements, and now if a daycare program does not distribute specified pamphlets on child sexual abuse, it could lose its license. "Childcare centers are being forced to prove that they are safe places to be," said Chris Morgan, director of UCSC's Children's Center at Family Student Housing.

Morgan, along with many other childcare professionals, is irritated by the media's heavy coverage of the child abuse issue and the department's subsequent response. "I don't feel that there is any good justification for us having to prove we are safe," said Morgan. "Who decided we weren't?" Margarette Payne, director of UCSC's Children's Center at the Granary Building, is also unhappy with the department's actions. "They are taking a police approach," she said.

Requiring that childcare employees be fingerprinted is part of this "police approach." As of January last year, "all adults working in childcare facilities" must be fingerprinted within 20 days after they are employed. Supposedly the regulation will enable licensing agencies to better monitor their childcare providers. According to Morgan however, licensing agencies have never had the staff to monitor their numerous daycare programs. The new fingerprinting procedures, she said, are simply producing billions of fingerprints that no one has time to look at.

Keeping track of the fingerprints "has been overwhelming for the clerical staff," said Training Coordinator Rosalee Shelton of Community Care Licensing in Sacramento. The issue "has been a sore spot," she said. Although Shelton did not believe fingerprints were being overlooked, she did say that the creation of a "central fingerprinting clearance agency" is being considered to relieve overworked licensing agencies.

Even if no fingerprint goes unnoticed, each print is costing for childcare programs. The Infant Care Center at Family Student Housing, a program established this year, recently spent $105 to fingerprint six of its staff. At $1.75 per fingerprint, and a high staff turnover rate, the extra expenditure is not helping the already floundering finances of the new program, said Morgan.

For Morgan, fingerprinting childcare workers has little to do with the child abuse issue. "All the child abuse issues come back to the same problem," she explained. "That is, we do not have adequate standards for basic care for children and the majority of programs operate with underqualified, under-paid staff." "And when you have those kind of standards," Morgan continued, "you tend to get people whom you cannot necessarily trust." The department's response to the child sexual abuse cases, said Morgan, has been to "divert the real issue from the lack of qualifications of staff to an issue of fingerprinting instead."

In addition to the fingerprinting requirements, new licensing guidelines state that all applicants for positions in childcare facilities must file a "criminal record statement." And child care facilities cannot employ any applicant whose criminal record shows a misdemeanor more serious than a minor traffic violation of $50 without first receiving permission from the district licensing agency.

A previous petty shoplifter wishing to be employed by a daycare center, for example, must wait for that center to send a "documented request of exemption" to its licensing agency. The center's licensing agency, before granting the "exemption," must in turn wait for the California Department of Justice to assess the petty shoplifter's crimes. According to Shelton of Community Care Licensing, the entire waiting process may take up to three months—one case took eight.

Morgan and other childcare professionals on campus are critical of the criminal record requirement. The issue here, said Morgan, again has little to do with child sexual abuse, and more to do with whether childcare professionals "should be of a certain moral character." Although no studies as yet have demonstrated a correlation between drunk driving and sexually abusing children, Shelton claimed that the criminal record statement was designed to "weed out potential abusers."

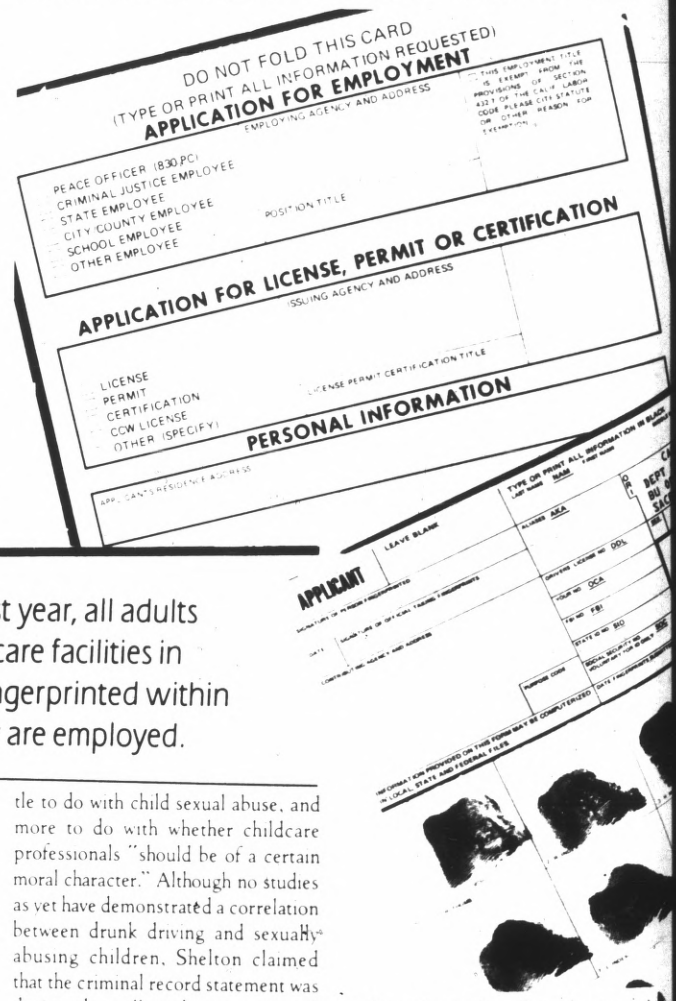
MOST OF THE NEW LEgislation has affected private more than public child care programs, as subsidized program standards are usually high above minimal licensing requirements. One law, however, targets *all* childcare facilities: as of December last year, both private and public childcare programs in California are required by law to distribute specific pamphlets on child sexual abuse, and collect a signed release form from each parent who receives them.

The pamphlet, produced by the Department of Social Services and the Health and Welfare Agency of California, is titled "Facing The Facts: A Parent's Guide to the Understanding of Child Sexual Abuse." Its intention is "to educate parents on the issue," said Steve Goldstein, a specialist at the child Abuse Prevention Office in Sacramento who helped write the pamphlet. For childcare professionals though, the pamphlet has become yet another source of frustration.

The pamphlet presents statistics like "one out of every four girls and one of every ten boys become victims of child sexual abuse by the age of 18." It also defines sexual abuse, lists its possible symptoms, and suggests ways to "lessen its risk."

Some parents at both children centers on campus "appreciate" the pamphlet and said it was "valuable" and worth reading. But, the general consensus among staff members of the center at Family Student Housing is that the brouchure is misleading.

The pamphlet overemphasizes the stranger in the park image, said Morgan. "That the pamphlet does not so much as hint that you need to worry about your brother, your uncle, or your grandpa and not just the stranger in the park, is a glaring oversight," she said. Statistics released at a recent legislative symposium on child abuse in Sacramento showed that less than one percent of the child sexual abuse happens in the home. "Not mentioning incest at all," said Family



Shifting the Burden

AS A FIVE-YEAR-OLD CHILD watches TV on a Saturday morning, a commercial captures her attention. A young boy on television tells the child "We're going to play a little game—watch and see if any of these things have ever happened to you." Two school boys force a third to relinquish his lunch money; a mother begs the forgiveness of her child that she has abused; and a father tells his daughter not to tell anyone where he touched her; "It will be our little secret," he says. The young boy returns to the screen. "It shouldn't hurt to be a kid," he tells you, "...and don't be afraid to tell someone."

The little girl's mother is reading the pamphlet on child sexual abuse that she just received from the daycare center. Along with facts, symptoms, and definitions of child sexual abuse, the brochure lists some preventions: "You can teach your children they have the right to say 'NO,' " it reads, "and make them aware that if someone touches them or does *anything* that makes them uncomfortable, they should report it to you or another adult they trust."

Special visitors came to the child's kindergarten class last week. People from the Child Protective Service in Santa Cruz taught the children "good touches" and "bad touches." They explained to the children their rights to their own bodies and how to yell loud in times of trouble.

There is a pattern here: a large responsibility is being placed on a five-year-old child.

This pattern, according to some childcare professionals, is the wrong approach to halting child abuse. One childcare professional interviewed by *City on a Hill*, who requested anonymity, said child sexual abuse "is not a child's problem, it is a societal one." She explained that society is placing an unreasonable burden on children by focusing so intently on how children can stop the abusers. Asking a five-year-old who is being sexually abused by her father to tell him "Stop it Daddy, I don't like that," is an unrealistic expectation, she explained. "We need to look [instead] at the system that is creating and promoting sexual abuse."

According to Chris Morgan, director of the Children's Center at Family Student Housing, the "system" that creates child abuse is our own society. "Child sexual abuse is one more manifestation in our society of the exploitation of women and children," Morgan said.

Morgan believes that it may be necessary to restructure the culture in order to end the promotion of child abuse. We would have to "stop encouraging seductive behavior in little girls," said Morgan, and not "paint their fingernails at two years of age and tell them to climb on everybody's lap because it's so cute." Television would have to "stop making children look like appealing sexual partners in subliminal ways," said UCSC child case worker Jane Sallo "Even in diaper ads children appear provocative," she said.

Perhaps teaching our children to say "no" is a first step to "cleaning up our culture," explained the anonymous childcare worker. "But, I would like to see as much time, money, and energy put in efforts to educate adults about the society we live in that fosters abuse," she concluded, "and how we can change it so children don't have to be responsible for saying no."

—Simone Saunders

As of January last year, all adults working in child care facilities in California must be fingerprinted within 20 days after they are employed.

Student Housing Childcare Center worker Connie Lester, "makes incest unmentionable." "If the pamphlet is supposed to be a guide to child sexual abuse," she continued, "it is not. It's a guide to detecting it in daycare centers."

Goldstein, one of the pamphlet's two authors, claimed the pamphlet "is not designed to focus on daycare centers at all." Goldstein also said that no mention of incest was made in the pamphlet because he "did not want to make parents defensive." Goldstein explained, "We didn't want to make the pamplet accusatory [towards parents] because it was designed to *give* to parents."

Almost all staff members at the Family Student Housing daycare facility also consider the pamphlet's list of signs that a sexually abused child might display to be misleading. Some of the signs listed include: "fear of certain places or certain people," "clinging to a parent more than usual," "behaving as a younger child," and "excessive masturbation."

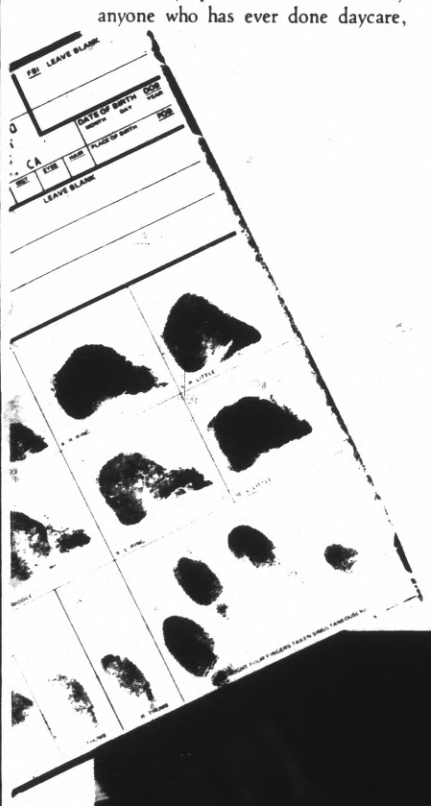
"Excessive masturbation? What do they *mean* excessive?" exclaimed Morgan. "Once a day? Twice a day? In public? To imply that masturbation may be symptomatic of sexual abuse is to scare parents where it hurts the most," said Morgan. She added, "These symptoms are not written by anyone who has ever done daycare, because they would know that these are at the heart of what most parents fear."

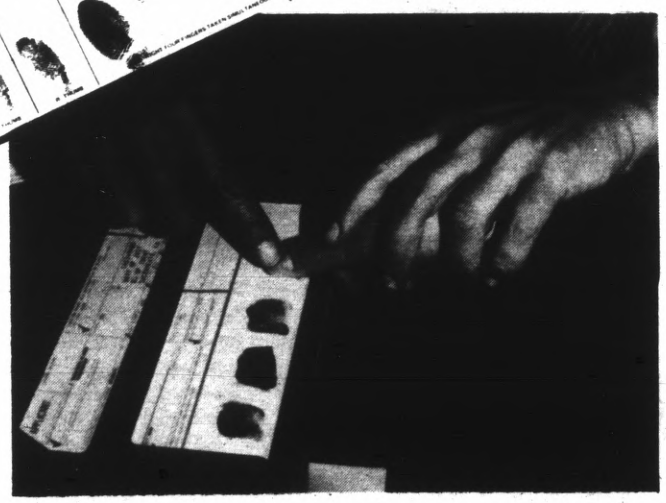
The symptoms and signs listed in the pamphlet were taken from "a variety of sources such as books, studies, and other pamphlets," accoring to Goldstein. Although UCSC's Center at the Granary Building has distributed pamphlets to all the parents, Morgan is waiting to hear what other UC childcare centers are doing before she gives the pamphlets to more children's parents.

Morgan explained that heavy focus on child abuse in daycare centers has intensified the guilt that many parents already feel for leaving their children in the care of others. "Parents are scared," she said. "Scared enough to keep their children home." Childcare providers are scared as well, Morgan added. But most childcare workers have not complained about the new guidelines or the pamphlets, she said, because they don't want to be misunderstood as supporters of child abuse.

Instead of complaining, centers are enforcing their own regulations. Some of them include not allowing little girls to sit on male teachers' laps, and requiring that a second person be present in a bathroom where there is a male teacher and a child. Precautions like these, according to Morgan, are being taken in some San Francisco daycare centers. In response to the crackdown on daycare facilities, the staff of the Center at Family Student Housing is writing its own child abuse literature which will be available to parents. The center also recently held an awareness workshop on issues on child abuse.

The emphasis on child sexual abuse in daycare centers and the silence on incest, however, continues to infuriate childcare workers at UCSC. "I'm not saying that parents shouldn't be educated, or that child abuse is not a problem" Morgan explained, "but why are we giving parents these brochures that say they should worry about child abuse in centers? Where else can they put their children?" Morgan added, "The focus is so much on center care, that it relieves parents of a greater responsibility—the real issue is at home."





monday madness

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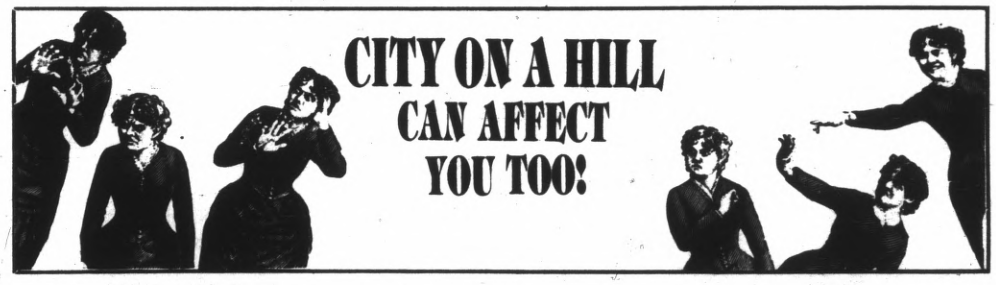

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Logging Regulation

Locals Cut Down

by Karen DeBraal

USED TO BE THAT LOcal folks had a say in their counties' logging policies. Nowadays, however, the state holds the reins on these issues. Some area residents, not to mention the Santa Cruz County Planning Department, the Board of Supervisors, and local politicians, are worried over what they see as a loss of local control in the timbering arena.

Up until a few years ago, if a party wanted to log an area, it needed a permit from both the California Department of Forestry (CDF) and from the county involved. According to Fred Keeley, chief of staff for Assemblymember Sam Farr, the county permits were often more difficult to obtain. As a result, the timber industry charged that too little harvesting had been allowed, citing the case of Santa Clara County, where the board of supervisors rejected all logging proposals. As a remedy the timber industry—in concert with certain members of the state legislature—passed SB 856, a bill which pre-empted local permits.

Since the bill passed in July of 1983, 136 logging projects have been applied for in Santa Cruz County. Of these, two were denied, one is in the process of review, one was cancelled, and two were withdrawn. According to Marion Eberheardt, a clerk for the Forestry Department, there is little difference in the number of permit applications and approvals, prior to and after the passage of SB 856. The average number of permits applied for and approved since 1974 has held steady at about 50 per year. Andy Schiffrin, aide to County Supervisor Gary Patton, said the lack of increase may be due to the poor timber market and to the number of lawsuits filed against logging companies.

But Assemblymember Sam Farr apparently was concerned over the loss of local control, and wrote AB 3838—which passed in September of 1984—to partially address the problem. According to Keeley, AB 3838 provides "a standing for people and gives them a voice in local logging issues, but it wasn't written to provide local control." The bill states that individual counties may recommend that the State Board of Forestry adopt additional rules and regulations for timber harvest and plans, and it provides for an appeals procedure and public comment and review.

SB 856 allows local interests to create special rules packages for their areas, but these rules are subject to review by the board which can reject the whole package—as it did at the May 8 hearing in Santa Cruz. According to Ken Hart, watershed analyst for the Santa Cruz County Environmental Planning Department, the Board of Forestry essentially sent "a loud and clear message to the county that perhaps the time for adopting special rules is over." Prior to the May 8 hearing, parts of previously proposed rules packages in Santa Cruz County have been adopted. And some of the rules in the recently rejected package have been adopted in other counties.

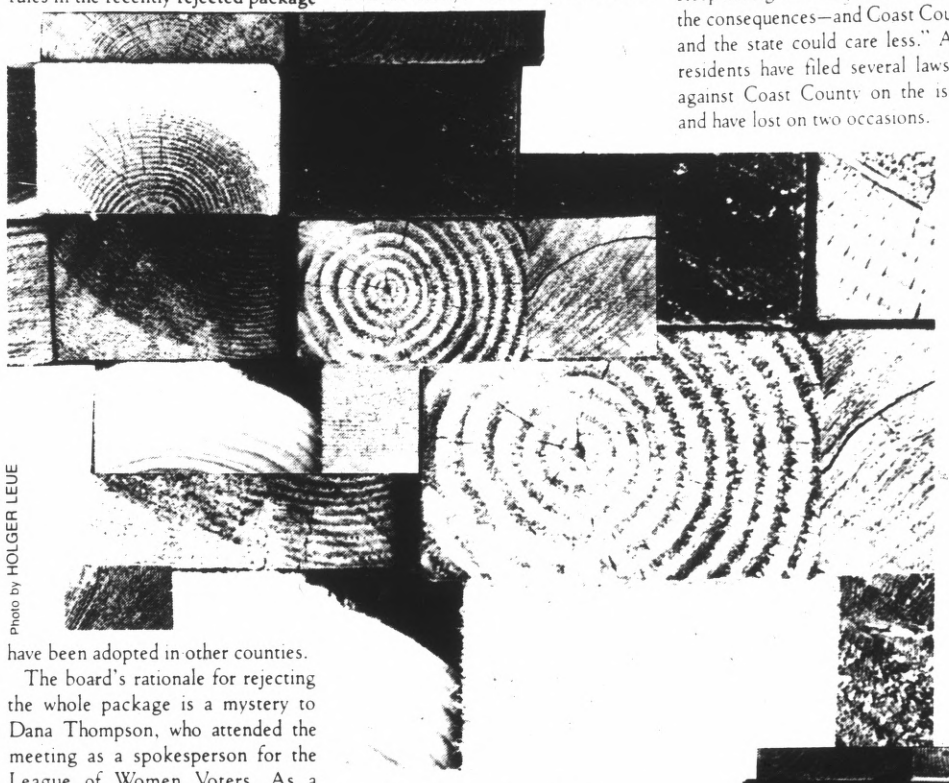


Photo by HOLGER LEUE

The board's rationale for rejecting the whole package is a mystery to Dana Thompson, who attended the meeting as a spokesperson for the League of Women Voters. As a member of the Water Advisory Commission and the president of a private water company, Thompson worries that without better rules on water quality control, logging will cause siltation in streams, and threaten many water supplies.

After the county's short presentation on its 16-rule package at the meeting, the CDF and the State District Technical Advisory Committee gave their views on the rules—claiming that about 50 percent of the rules were adoptable, according to Hart. After this, the county wanted to discuss each rule individually, but the board simply made a motion to close the hearing and did so. "I saw Fred Keeley's jaw drop," said Hart. Thompson thinks the rejection is a slap in the face to Farr, and apparently everyone involved with the package was shocked by the board's action. "When the board dismisses such things without discussion, it makes them seen vindicative to Santa Cruz County," said Thompson. "They appear to have total disregard for public presentations."

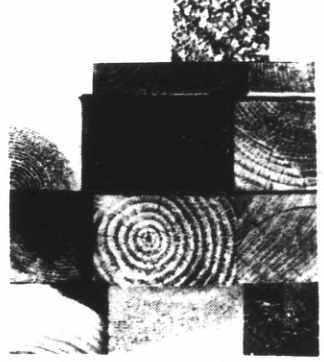
"The reason the rules were turned down was because of lack of proof for their necessity," said Dennis Orick, the Board of Forestry's liason to the county. But he speculated that the few rules the Board might have found acceptable got caught up in the rejection of "unnecessary" ones. He also commented that only two members of the public attended—Thompson and Sierra Club representative Dave Bockman—implying a lack of public concern.

Bockman wondered at this lack of public participation, since some of the rules proposed had a bearing on the public's right to know about logging procedures. "The county should've had meetings with the public to get people out to support the rules. Why wasn't there any publicity on this?" he asked. Hart said the county sent 35 letters to interested parties, but since he and county Planning Department head Tom Burns were the only ones working on the case, there wasn't enough staff to do more.

> *'Logging in areas like Santa Cruz...is like logging in people's backyards.'*

ALL THIS BROOHAHA leaves some homeowners in affected areas with a sense of despair. "The battle is lost," said Beau Bott, a resident of Lompico—where a controversial logging project is in the works. "I have little faith and am up the creek without a paddle."

Without the protection offered by the rules package, Bott feels that Coast County Development Corporation—the outfit behind the Lompico logging—will create a disaster of landslides and erosion. "They will log on a steep hill right behind me; I will suffer the consequences—and Coast County and the state could care less." Area residents have filed several lawsuits against Coast County on the issue, and have lost on two occasions.



"We log and then sell the land, and leave it in as good a condition as possible," said Robert Parks, the Coast County's Resource manager. "Our foresters feel the geology of the land is such that logging won't harm it. We cannot *not* log. Whatever we do will be seen as wrong in the eyes of the Lompico homeowners."

UCSC earth science professor Robert Curry has testified on behalf of the residents, saying the Lompico areas geology renders it unsuitable for logging, however, Parks said Curry is more an advocate than an expert. Coast County had Paul Zinke from UC Berkeley evaluate the land and—according to Parks—Zinke felt logging there would be acceptable.

"What the California Department of Forestry doesn't always realize is that logging in areas like Santa Cruz isn't like logging in the remote areas of Northern California," said Fred Civian, aide to State Senator Henry Mello. "It's like logging in peoples' backyards." Civian said some people are concerned over logging because they fear roads make future housing projects more likely.

Bott is worried this may happen in Lompico, although Coast County said they have no plans to develop the land after logging. Some have their suspicions of Coast County's intentions, a letter written by a Coast County Securities (a partnership of Coast County Development) employee to potential investors does nothing to assuage these suspicions. The letter, sent out on January 20, 1984 stated "Once logging is completed, the land will be in a semi-developed state, complete with roadways and building permit; while having completely circumvented the need for environmental impact reports and other costly permits."

"The employee that wrote that letter was severely reprimanded," said Parks, adding that this employee had used the idea as a come-on to investors and that no such thing is going to happen. Besides the Lompico site, Coast County has been entangled with lawsuits over logging in Moody Gulch, a site in the Lexington Hills area of the Santa Clara County. Other cases include a suit in Corralitos and a harvest in the Burns Creek area of the Summit, the first proposal being rejected by the CDF and the second settled out of court. When Civian told the company's president that rules were needed concerning logging in backyards, he was told that he was catering to uninformed voters or was uninformed himself.

Some local politicians aren't content to let the Board of Forestry have its way. Assemblymember Farr is currently pushing his bill, AB 1050, which would make it easier to classify parcels of land as "Timber Preservation Zones." Currently, a property owner can request to have his or her land zoned into TPZ, and as such the owner gets a tax break for logging selectively and in accordance with more stringent rules. But the procedure is complicated, said John Boesel, Farr's assistant legislative aide in Sacramento. "AB 1050 would get rid of a fee that is charged, and the bureaucratic hassle."

Henry Mello is working on legislation of his own, but it's on hold while he waits to see how Farr's bill fares, according to Civian. Meanwhile the Santa Cruz Board of Supervisors is discussing what to do next. Local resident Bott has little hope, however, and feels "the state has sold out to big business." Parks, on the other hand, said perhaps there is a "mass hysteria" among the citizens of Lompico regarding logging. Hart of county Planning, summed up the dispute. "The policies of local logging control do appear to be in need of some constructive communication," he said. "The conflicting politics are getting mixed with the technical aspects of logging."

CITY*clips*

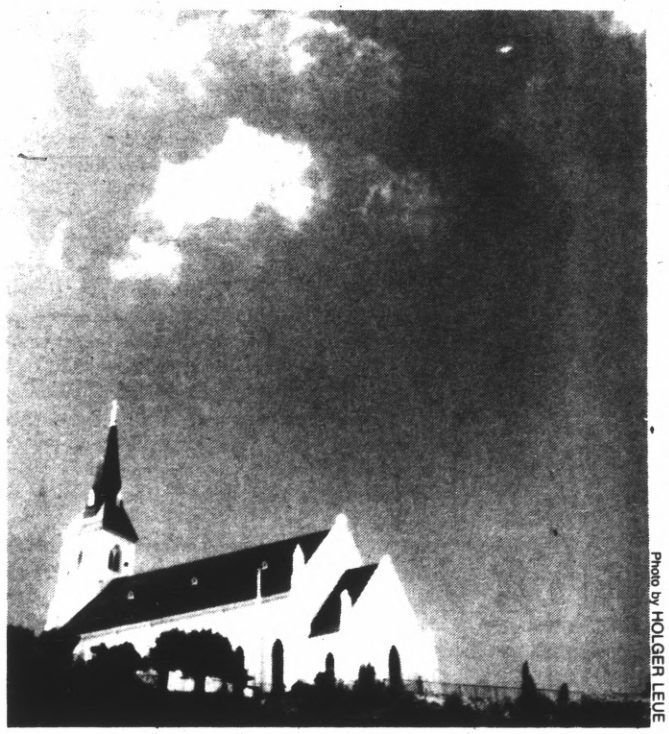


Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Qué Serra, Serra?

While working on the restoration of the Neary-Rodriguez Adobe in Santa Cruz, archaeologists discovered the foundation of what seems to be an older structure in the adobe's backyard. Situated atop Mission Hill, the foundation opens up "a whole new realm of time" to investigation by historians, according to Cabrillo anthropology instructor Rob Edwards. The structure, he said, most likely housed "neophytes"—converted Native Americans.

Founded in 1791, the Santa Cruz Mission was "off the beaten path" of Spanish California, and was operated by only a handful of Spaniards, Edwards said. While the English colonization strategy at the time consisted largely of moving Native Americans to make way for their settlements, the Spaniards were not in a position to import colonists; instead they tried to convert the natives into Spanish citiznes—and good Christians, explained project historian Edna Kimbro. According to Kimbro, the mission complex overlooked croplands in what is now downtown Santa Cruz; at the time Pacific Avenue was an irrigation ditch lined with willow trees.

Some historians have accused the Spaniards of systematic abuse of Native Americans during the Mission period, through forced labor and destruction of their culture. Ironically, Junipero Serra—the prominent of Califronia missionaries—is expected to be elevated to sainthood by Pope John Paul II this fall in Carmel for his role in spreading Christianity.

Delayed Drills

US District Judge William Schwarzer issued an order last Thursday postponing offshore test drilling until September 1. McClelland Engineers, a private contractor, was to begin drilling at 32 offshore sites between Monterey and Humboldt County as early as June 12. But last week the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), the California attorney general, and a group of cities and counties all filed suits against the US Minerals Management Service—a branch of the Interior Department—alleging that it failed to conduct sufficient environmental impact reviews before approving the drilling last February.

According to Trent Orr, senior attorney for the NRDC, the only environmental impact review conducted by the Minerals Management Service was a brief staff report restating conclusions drawn by McClellend.

Roger Beers—who represents five counties and two cities, including Santa Cruz city and county—said government attorneys agreed to postpone the drilling because McClelland wasn't ready to begin operations until September 1 anyway. Beers added, however, that he suspects "the federal government took a close look at our suit, and decided it was something to be concerned about, and that they should take some time getting ready." Orr said all three lawsuits will be heard on August 16.

INS Revisited

A task force composed of local elected officials met for the first time Tuesday morning to discuss Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) activities in Santa Cruz County. Called a unique effort to encourage communication by its organizer, Congressmember Leon Panetta, the task force grew out of a tumultuous public hearing held three months ago where local residents charged the INS with regularly violating their civil rights.

Nothing conclusive resulted from the discussion, other than an agreement to address cases of alleged INS abuse more specifically at a second meeting in September. Panetta also asked the INS officers to provide as much information "as you think is reasonable" on their local activities—without jeopardizing enforcement.

Some task force members, such as Jon Silver of the Migrant Media Education Project, had asked for a detailed report on the agency's operations. Robert Moschorak, INS associate regional director of operations, replied that he would object to providing any of the information Silver requested, and wanted to avoid the task force considering itself a citizens' oversight committee. "God forbid we provide safe havens for illegal aliens," Moschorak said, "based on information we provide...on areas we have never raided."

Sober Affirmation

Despite a presentation by Coors, an attempt to call off the Santa Cruz City Council's resolution against the Adolph Coors company failed at Tuesday night's council meeting. Councilmember Arnold Levine, who asked for the reconsideration, said the city council has no business "getting involved in a labor dispute between a company and its employees," and never had the opportunity to hear both sides of the issue.

Originally passed at the April 23 council meeting, the resolution states that—because Coors' reputation for unfair employment practices and the ongoing AFL-CIO boycott of the brewing company—the city should restrict its participation in any Coors-sponsored event.

At Levine's invitation, Ron Kirkpatrick, Western Regional Community Relations Manager for Coors, flew up from Orange County to address the council. He asked the council to base its decision "on facts and not emotions," and passed out a statement refuting claims that Coors is "racist, anti-union, anti-gay and anti-women" in its employment practices. Apparently, he swayed at least one vote: Councilmember Katy Sears-Williams, who previously supported the resolution, said she was "impressed that Coors has made steps in the right direction," and doesn't want to punish them while the trend continues.

But most councilmembers remained unmoved, and the resolution was upheld 4-3. In the tense deliberation preceeding the vote—which included scattered hisses and comments from the audience—Councilmember Mike Rotkin summed up the majority's position: "I am convinced that Coors is as bad as it ever was."

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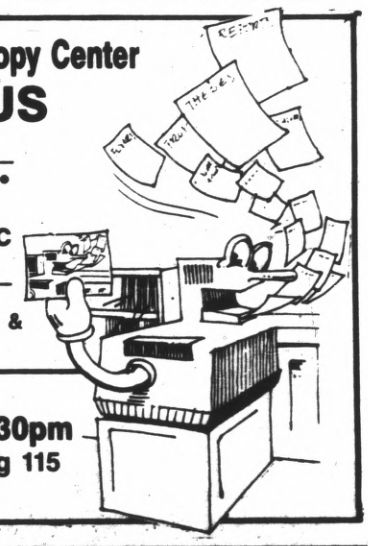

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LETTERS *to the* STAFF

Free Karen Sinsheimer

Dear Staff:

As a foreign service brat, I was overjoyed to see your article on proposed compensation for foreign service wives. My family was twice denied overseas posts because the State Department did not approve of my sisters' politics. When we finally did go overseas (when my sisters moved out of our house), my family was ostracized and my father's position was questioned because my mother did not attend the welcoming tea that the ambassador's wife put on for her. She did not volunteer for bake sales for the American Teen Club. She made waves by wanting to work, becoming completely isolated when she took a job at a German firm instead of working on the US base. It is very hard for women to avoid buying into this when they are stationed in a foreign country and do not speak the language. The State Department teaches the host language to their employees but not to their dependents. Recognition of this sexist slavery is a first step.

But this is not an issue that doesn't exist right here at UCSC. Karen Sinsheimer, the Chancellor's wife, is bound by the implications in her husband's job description to a life of making coffee for student protesters. If Bob Sinsheimer were single, the University would have to pay someone to supervise the domestic logistics of official entertaining. If Karen were the Chancellor, would UC expect Bob to make the cakes? I am just as angry at the oppressed role Karen is forced to take as I was at the ostracism my mother experienced at the hands of the foreign service. Liberating the women who represent our country as foreign service dependents is a start. The time is now: FREE KAREN SINSHEIMER!!!

Rena Palmer
Militant Action Group

Union Update

Dear Staff:

I am writing to correct or clarify statements made in the May 16, 1985 article written by Neil Cannon entitled "Student Employees' Association—Unionizing UCSC."

Mr. Cannon's article quotes me as saying that the University has recognized the eligibility of graduate students employed as Teaching Assistants and Research Assistants to organize under the provisions of HEERA. This is not true.

The University and AGSE have been in hearings over the past two months to determine if graduate student employees at the Berkeley campus are eligible to organize under HEERA. The University is not contesting the eligibility status of graduate students employed as Readers and Tutors at the Berkeley campus. The eligibility of graduate students who are employed as Teaching Assistants, Associates and Research Assistants to organize under HEERA has not yet been determined. Any decision in this matter automatically have applicability to graduate students employed in those titles at UCSC.

Mr. Keegan is quoted as saying that raises for student employees are minimal, usually a 15 to 20 percent increase per hour, in comparison to local businesses which offer raises on a quarterly basis. I am aware of no public or private employer who routinely increases wages 15 to 20 percent or adjusts wages quarterly.

A recent article in the San Francisco *Chronicle* notes that wage increases last year for five Bay Area counties were at the lowest level in over a decade. In 1984 clerical employees averaged a 4.6 percent annual increase, skilled maintenance employees received increases averaging 3.8 percent, and unskilled employees received an increase of only 1.8 percent. Please note also that wages in Santa Cruz County are, in general, less than those in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Sincerely Yours
Sharon Cohen Barry
Sr. Labor Relations Analyst

Injustice at Home

Dear Staff:

All across the US a recent cry to liberate South Africa has been sounded, now we must realize the need for liberation here in our own backyard: FREE PHILADELPHIA FROM MURDEROUS OPPRESSION!

On Monday, May 13, eleven people lost their lives in a vicious air attack waged by Philadelphia authorities in what can only be described as the most violent "eviction notice" in US history. The attack also marked the first time any city in the US had ever been bombed from the air. This insane attack left 53 homes utterly destroyed, over 250 persons homeless, and 1500 other lives "disrupted."

As of yet few people have defined this atrocious act for what it represents: collective punishment that led to mass murder under the guise of law and order.

Collective punishment is a tactic systematically used by repressive regimes to intimidate oppressed masses. In an attempt to sound optimistic Philadelphia Mayor W. Wilson Goode told a group of victims, "You don't go back and cry over spilled milk." Apparently the mayor has yet to learn the enormous difference between spilled milk and spilled blood.

May 13, 1985 is a day that will live in infamy as the day full-fledged military warfare was instituted against African-Americans, a war that had been implicitly declared long ago by the US government.

It is a grave illusion for any person in the US in general, and the African-American community in particular, to think that they are not subject to a similar attack.

All US citizens must realize the grave injustice done in Philadelphia. Furthermore, they must demand the immediate arrest and prosecution of Mayor Goode and all responsible subordinates on mass murder charges stemming from a blatantly excessive use of force. It is time US citizens realize that an injury to one is a harm to all. Without freedom there can be no equality, and without equality there can be no justice: FREE PHILADELPHIA NOW!!!

Charles W. Woods, Jr.

EDITORIAL

Food for Thought

BARRING A DRAMATIC DECLINE IN member apathy or acts of financial wizardry by the staff, Santa Cruz's Neighborhood Food Co-op could close its doors within a month, bankrupt and forgotten. To many, this would mean the end of 13 years of hard, collective work, and the loss of an important local resource. To others, for whom the Co-op was always "that distant, westside health food hangout," its closure would seem no great loss. Nor would it devastate those who have left the Co-op in increasing numbers seeking closer, more efficient, and less demanding food suppliers. But to Santa Cruz as a whole, the end of the Co-op would mean the loss of a healthy presence in the community.

The decision to shop at a cooperative is a political one. It is, for example, a decision to reject the large-scale, mechanized agriculture which characterizes more and more of the rural United States and the Third World. You've heard it before: agribusiness requires giant farming operations and the massive use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers. The result is foul food, poisoned soil, corporate agglomeration, and the erosion of rural lifestyles and livelihoods. The Co-op defies these trends, and goes beyond paying lip service to alternative solutions by supporting small-scale, local producers.

Sterile supermarkets offer consumers brightly packaged products bearing well-known corporate labels. As food moves from field to table, it acquires layers of plastic wrappers and travels hundreds, sometimes thousands of miles. Exxon, Shell, Nestle and United Fruit, General Foods and Safeway . . . each takes its cut along the way. In the end, consumers lose by paying more for labels and wrappers than for food. Cooperative shopping, on the other hand, allows consumers to conserve scarce resources, keep their money local and respect organized labor. It allows them to get what they came for: food.

But cooperatives aren't just health food stores; they directly involve members in ordering, packaging and shelving their food. As students, we frequently spend four years in Santa Cruz with no active involvement in the community. As citizens of a nominally progressive town, we find it all too easy not to extend our progressive politics beyond votes for socialist city council candidates. And as consumers, we spend passively, blind to the origins of our food and the destination of our money. The Co-op unites the school and the community, our image with our actions, and consumers with producers. Its collectivism and local emphasis are refreshing antidotes to the alienation and competitiveness of the '80s.

Santa Cruz's social and economic environment is well-suited for a successful and responsible cooperative, fueled by our abundance of local produce and strong political sentiments. The success or failure of the Co-op—and the store's day-to-day operation—depends on the community's commitment to active membership. For 13 years the Co-op has been a cheap, pleasant place to shop and work—a well-run neighborhood institution. It is sad to watch it lose out to the fast and easy, polished and streamlined. Santa Cruz would do well not to let this happen. The Co-op needs and deserves our patronage and hard work to stay afloat. The decision to support cooperatives is a decision in favor of democratic processes, a healthier environment, and food for people, not for profit.

'Silent Majority' Speaks

Dear Staff:

To the students who support Anti-apartheid:

Yes, I was there Wednesday morning. Yes, I did express certain things I felt should be said in opposition to the statements made by the leaders in the movement to partially close the campus.

What was most visible to me was the lack of students who apparently did not support entirely the means to be recognized by being arrested. Where, I asked, is the silent majority?

What I really want to say is the silent majority does not support apartheid. I am sure the feelings of the silent majority is that this matter of divestiture has not been properly thought out.

Even Bishop Desmond Tutu is not satisfied divestiture is the answer. What I hear him asking is to use the power of the corporations who invest in the Republic of South Africa to use their influence to change and eliminate apartheid which is the official policy of racial segregation.

I must admit I knew nothing about apartheid without the demonstrations which started in Berkeley and has spread to Santa Cruz and San Jose.

Now that the statement has been made. Now is the time to influence the regents and the corporation who have invested in companies who do business in South Africa to use their financial clout to help change what must be changed.

You must remember too, it's the invested income and taxes which make UCSC and the other educational interests in America possible.

Sincerely,
Walter H. Schlobohm

A Word of Praise

Dear Staff:

Thanks for putting out a great newspaper! I have been reading it consistently for two years and I always look forward to the next issue. The topics you cover are controversial, exciting and informative. Often you receive much negative criticism concerning these articles which I consider unjust. Some well thought out negative criticism is essential but so is praise. And praise is what you deserve more of!

Thanks again
Arnold Downes
June Grad

Deadline for letters is Tuesday at 5pm. Please type and double space them. Letters over a page in length run the grave risk of being edited. Letters on current events and material appearing in *City on a Hill* will be given precedence to letters rebutting letters appearing here. Letters must be signed and include an address and phone number. Send mail to Editor, City on a Hill, Stonehouse UCSC, 95064. Thank you.

KALEIDOscope

Photo by PAUL STOVER

SIGN IN, PLEASE: William Everson (left) contributes the foreword to Robert Lundquist's (right) new book of poetry, published by Santa Cruz's Moving Parts Press.

Dance for the Hungry

If you're one of those people who thought Santa Cruz was left in the dust during the celebrity taping of the "We Are The World" single in Los Angeles, it's time to come alive. Local musicians are participating in a local celebrity benefit—Santa Cruz style.

The bands taking part have coined themselves "USA For Africa," (Unselfish Starving Artists) and are donating their talents for a two-night concert, with proceedings going to the Ethiopian Famine Relief Fund—on June 4 and 5. Some of the best-known Santa Cruz bands will join each other in this grassroots facsimile of the lavish Hollywood extravaganza. On Tuesday June 4, Eddie and the Tide, Tao Chemical, Max Strom and special guests open the concerts, with comedian David Feldman lightening up the crowd between sets. On Wednesday, Rhythmical and Special Fun join the Chemical in the second concert.

The performances are being sponsored in part by KDON radio, the Jaycees, the Santa Cruz City School System and "Santa Cruz Musicians for Ethiopian Relief." Mayor Mardi Wormhoudt has declared the week of June 3-10 as "Santa Cruz for African Relief" week in honor of the occasion.

Tao Chemical has called the benefit the "populist alternative" to the successful "We are the World," recorded by some of America's top performers. Chemical promises no limousines, caviar or backstage stimulants—other than vitamins and Ginseng. Instead they say artists will drive their own "beat-up cars and 10-speed bicycles" and hors d'oeuvres will consist of iced herbal tea and "tofu delicacies" in the Santa Cruz spirit of things.

The Tuesday show's set for the Santa Cruz Civic Auditorium; it'll cost $5 general, $3.50 for high school and grammar students. Show starts at 6:30pm. Curtain time is 9pm on Wednesday at the Catalyst, which is also sponsoring the event. Tickets are $4 in advance and $5.50 at the door.

—Mark Mywerdz

Making a Play for You

Actually, a cadre of talented Theater Arts students are making not one, but two plays for you. An evening of one-acts is scheduled to run from tonight (Thursday) through June 2 (Sunday), an event which promises to be as entertaining as it is affordable (it's free).

The evening opens with the US premiere of *A Twist of Lemon,* by up-and-coming British playwright Alex Renshaw. It's an examination of the sort of Englishman one might think exists only in stereotypical myth, a stiff-upper-lip sort armed with what director Caroline Cowley describes as "wit, insincerity and style."

Hot on its heels is *At Home,* originally written for New York's Second Stage company by acclaimed playwright Michael Weller. *Home* chronicles the decline and fall of the "perfect couple," the urban, urbane and witty Paul (Blair Renshaw) and Carol (Gina Oster). It's a rapid descent, from playful bickering to the brutal confrontation of "personal demons they never dreamed existed" (that's how critic Clive Barnes described it).

Lemon is a one-character play, in this instance actor Randall Sommer; *Home* is Oster's senior thesis performance (you may have seen her in *Last Summer at Bluefish Cove, Buried Child* or *Moonchildren*). It also marks the directorial debut of Douglas Styles.

"More energy was put into the development of the shows' emotional life, less upon set designs and lighting," says Oster. The energy gets expended evenings at 8pm, at Performing Arts A105.

—Stan S. Slavsky

Break Your Eyes

Tired of looking at your Econ textbook? Bored with conjugating those French verbs? Do you find yourself staring at your unfinished rough draft of a paper on *Madame Bovary* with no comprehension? Are you aching to see something other than your biology text? Do not despair! Two exhibitions await your tired eyes this week.

Wendy Angel (an '83 UCSC Art graduate) is showing a collection of her oil paintings now through June 15 at Caffe Pergolesi. The show is entitled "Oils-Wendy Angel Not There." Is she there? What does the title mean? Go see for yourself.

Local Poet Robert Lundquist and Printer Felicia Rice of Moving Parts Press have collaborated on the printing of a collection of Lundquist's poems, entitled *before/THE RAIN.* A publication party is planned for Saturday, June 8, at which Rice and Lundquist will sign copies of the book.

In conjunction with the publication party, the main branch of the Santa Cruz Public Library is presenting an exhibition entitled "The Birth of a Book: *before/THE RAIN.*" Photos, tools, and proof sheets illustrating the process of making the book will be on display June 1-June 30. If you're an aficionado of fine printing from small publishers, you're probably acquainted with Moving Parts, which lives up to its name by literally hand-printing miniscule numbers of its books, which are then bound and merchandised with equal care. It's a vanishing art, one best appreciated by viewing the exhibition—and, of course, reading the book.

—Ike N. O'Graffy

Fact Attack

Performances during the next two weeks mark the conclusion of the 1984-85 season at Performing Arts. That's a fact.

The UCSC Gamelan, under the direction of master drummer Undang Sumarna will perform twice this weekend. That's another fact.

Guest artists from West Java—as well as UCSC faculty and students—will perform dance and music, traditional and contemporary. *Jaipongan,* flashy lightning fast drumming, is part of the program. (It seems *Jaipongan* is the latest craze among Sudanese youth.)

Penca silat, which incorporates fighting movements, will be performed by visiting West Javan martial arts masters. Multi-talented Sumarna will dance the classic *punggawa.*

But wait, there's more. A Sudanese version of an episode from the Ramayana, *Rama Distraught,* will be narrated by UCSC Theater Arts Professor Kathy Foley. Featuring dance, poetry, music, and costumes and masks from Indonesia, the piece promises to be a highlight of the show.

The performances are Saturday, June 1, at 8pm in the Performing Arts Concert Hall, and Sunday, June 2, at 2pm in the Upper Quarry. Tickets are $6 general, $3.50 students, and $2 for children under 12, and are available at the door. Just the facts, ma'am.

The final event on the UCSC Performing Arts calendar is the UCSC Concert Choir and Orchestra, performing Brahms' *A German Requiem.* Singing in the original German, faculty member Marian Marsh is featured as the soprano soloist.

Brahms worked on *Requiem* for over a decade . . . but that was a Long Time Ago. Based on Martin Luther's translation of the Bible (from even further back), the Requiem is a musical evocation of comfort, consolation, and redemption.

Paul Vorwerk conducts the orchestra and choir in their final performance of the year. The performances are Saturday and Sunday, June 7 and 8, at 8pm in the wheelchair accessible Performing Arts Theater. Tickets are $4 general, $2 students/seniors. Don't believe me? I defy you to prove otherwise.

APOLOGY DEPT.: While we're on the subject of classical music, I'd like to correct last week's K-Scope entry on the UCSC Chamber Singers. These fine folks will indeed perform at 8pm on Friday . . . but not at Moraga Concert Hall. *Performing Arts* Concert Hall is the site of the event, which highlights Benjamin Britten's *Hymn to St. Cecilia.*

APOLOGY DEPT., PT. II: While we're on the subject of apologies, let it be known that Sadie Rudolf did *not* design the set for *Medea,* as reported in last week's Arts section. Laura Yates deserves the credit, OK?

—Jose Kaneusee

Calendar

Thursday 30

☐movie

When She Says No, an extraordinary and sensitive film exploring the complexities of a charge of rapé brought by a female professor against her three male colleagues. 7:30pm, Studio C, Communications, Free.

☐theater

An evening of one-acts. *A Twist Of Lemon*, an American premiere of a new British play starring Randall Sommer and *At Home*, a unique one-act written by the popular contemporary playwright, Michael Weller, starring Gina Oster and Blair Renshaw. 8pm, Performing Arts A105, Free.

☐meetings

Committee in Solidarity with the People of the Americas weekly organizational meeting to plan Spring quarter events. 7pm, Merrill 102. Campus Only.

Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students weekly meeting. 7pm, Merrill 3.

☐sports

Swim Outing. Van will take people to Harvey West Pool, returning about 8:15pm. Meet at the white van at 6:15pm in the East Field Parking Lot. All levels of swimmers are welcome.

☐exhibit

Laura Bowen. Small Objects of My Own Making: An Unofficial Art Show. Paintings, sculptures, prints and letterpress. Through June 15. Cowell College Library, Free.

☐dance

Moonlight On The Knoll. A dance to be remembered. Deejay music. 9pm, Stevenson Knoll, Free.

☐miscellaneous

Planet III will have a table to distribute pamphlets and to answer questions on the famine in Ethiopia. 10am to 2pm, adjacent to Bay Tree Bookstore parking lot.

A communion service for all Christians sponsored by Canterbury Episcopal Ministry. 5pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room, Free.

Friday 31

☐theater

An evening of one-acts. *A Twist Of Lemon* and *At Home*. See Thursday's listing for details.

☐concert

Paul Vorwerk conducts the UCSC Chamber Singers in a program featuring J.S. Bach's "Motet: Jesu, Mein Freude," Benjamin Britten's "Hymn to St. Cecilia," and works by Stravinsky and Lieberman, 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, $2 students/seniors; $4 general.

☐workshops

Windows of Translation: A Symposium on Literary Translation. Guest speakers join faculty from UCSC, UCLA, Berkeley, the U. of Texas, and Loyola U. in New Orleans in panel discussions of problems relating to the art of literary translation. 10am to 12pm. For more info, call x2876. Cowell Provost's House, Free.

Creative Writing workshop (poetry and short story) in Spanish. Taller de poesia y cuento en espanol. 5:30pm, 209 Oakes, Free.

☐miscellaneous

A free shabbat dinner followed by the film, *Radauti*, about Jews in Eastern Europe. 6pm, Crown/Merrill Rec Room, Free.

Saturday 1

☐theater

An evening of one-acts. See Thursday's listing for details.

☐concerts

Mary Ann Norris junior recital for piano. 2pm, Crown Dining Hall, Free.

A benefit Performance for the Crown Chamber Players. Patricia Barton and Robin Beloff in a program of 4-hand music by Schubert, Debussy, and Ravel. 8pm, Crown Dining Hall, $2 students; $4 general.

The UCSC Gamelan, led by master drummer Undang Sumarna, performs in a program featuring music, theater, dance and martial arts of Sunda, West Java. 8pm. $3.50 students/seniors; $6 general; $2 children under 12.

☐sports

Intramural Mixed Doubles Tennis Tournament. Find that special person and make a date for a half day of fun tennis play. 9am-3pm. Sign up in the OPERS office. East Field House courts, $2 ball fee.

☐workshop

Women, High Technology & Society. Silicon Valley Research Group Workshop Series III. 9am to 5pm. Stevenson Fireside Lounge, Free.

☐exhibit

Sculpture and More...Aurelia Green Goodson. Recent works: abstract and figurative masks, multi-media relief. James Goodson. Recent works: constructivist/cubist works. 12-5pm. Porter College Bridge Gallery, Free.

☐dance

GALA end of the quarter dance. 9pm, Merrill Dining Hall, $2-5 sliding scale.

Sunday 2

☐theater

An evening of one-acts. See Thursday's listing for details.

☐concerts

The UCSC Gamelan. See Saturday's listing for details. 2pm, Upper Quarry.

Saxophonist Max Nunnemaker presents his senior recital. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, Free.

☐miscellaneous

Catholic mass is celebrated every Sunday at 6:30pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room.

Monday 3

☐meetings

The University Catholic Community invites all Catholics and those interested in the Catholic faith to join us for evenings of prayer, study, fellowship and fun. For more information, call Pauline at 423-5403. 7pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

Intervarsity Christian Fellowship large group meeting for all those interested in Jesus. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 1.

Asians in Science last meeting for the school year. 8pm, Cowell Conference Room.

☐exhibit

Natural history drawings from Peter Folkens' Natural Science Illustration class (106). Through June 7. Crown Library, 1st floor.

Tuesday 4

☐movies

A Crime to Fit the Punishment and *Salt Of The Earth*. 7pm, Studio C, Communications.

☐lectures

"Environmental Regulation of the Seasonal Reproductive Cycle of Sea Stars: Apparent Requirement of Changing Photoperiods." John Pearse, UC Santa Cruz. 4pm, Thimann I, Free.

☐meetings

Action for the Hungry meeting. A campus group seeking to educate ourselves and to promote action against hunger. 6pm, Stevenson 237A.

Peace Alliance general meeting. 7pm, Kerr 247.

☐sports

Distance running practice for those interested in running road and track races and/or fall cross-country. 4pm, East Field track.

Swim Outing. Van will take people to the Harvey West Park. Meet at the white van at 6:15pm, in the East Field House parking lot. All levels of swimmers are welcome. Free.

☐workshop

The Life Journey. A personal support group for exploring ones choices of career, relationships and spiritual commitments. 4pm, Oakes 316, Free.

Wednesday 5

☐movies

How Much is Enough? An analysis of wasteful defense spending in the US. 7pm, Studio C, Communications, Free.

Coup De Torchon. Bertrand Tavernier's darkly comic vision of authority and that most dangerous of beings: the petty bureaucrat. 7:30pm, Thimann 3, $2.

☐concerts

The Delights of Harmony. Mary Badarek's music theory class puts what they've learned this quarter into practice. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, Free.

☐lectures

"Becoming Cinderellas: Male Appropriations of Female Fairy Tales." Professor Uli Knuephlmacher, Princeton. Dianne Sadoff, author of *Monsters of Affection: Dickens, Bronte and Eliot on Fatherhood* will respond. 12:30pm, Kresge 195, Free.

The Ages of Globular Clusters From Stellar Models. Dr. Don Vandenberg, University of Victoria. 3:45pm, Nat Sci II, Room 221, Free.

☐meetings

MEChA meeting. Come and help us plan the activities for this quarter. Everyone is welcome to attend. 7pm, Cowell 216.

Christian Gathering. Everyone is welcome to join us as we study the bible, play games, sing and much more. 7:30pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

TWANAS organizational meeting for all interested students 7:30pm, Oakes 204.

Cowell Bible Study: What do the gospels really say about Jesus? A participatory study and discussion for believers and skeptics alike. Call Lisa (425-8507) or Seth (458-9952) for more info. 7:30pm, Cowell 222.

☐sports

Swim Outing. Van will take people to Harvey West and will return to campus at about 8:15pm. Meet at the white van at 6:15pm in the East Field House parking lot. All levels of swimmers are welcome.

☐miscellaneous

GALA sponsored gay men's potluck, 7pm, 227 Younglove Ave. Please bring something to share.

Thursday

☐concerts

Kiera Coffee and David Hodgson present their senio dance thesis production, *Ha Inch Messiah*. 8pm, Barn Theater, $3.

☐meetings

El Encuentro Espanol is an informal meeting for Spanis conversation for students at level. Un tiempo informal p charlar y practicar espanol c otros estudiantes. 3:30pm, 307.

Photo illustration by MELISSA SIKES

LOVE ON THE ROCKS: Michael Weller's *At Home* is one of two one-acts playing at Performing Arts A105 through Sunday. It's paired with the US premiere of Alex Renshaw's *A Twist of Lemon*; both are free.

Thursday 6

☐concerts

Kiera Coffee and David Hodgson present their senior dance thesis production, *Half Inch Messiah*. 8pm, Barn Theater, $3.

☐meetings

El Encuentro Espanol is an informal meeting for Spanish conversation for students at any level. Un tiempo informal para charlar y practicar espanol con otros estudiantes. 3:30pm, Kerr 307.

Committee in Solidarity with the People of the Americas weekly organizational meeting to plan spring quarter events. New members always welcome. 7pm, Merrill 102.

Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students weekly meeting. 7pm, Merrill 3.

☐sports

Swim Outing. Van will take people to Harvey West Pool, returning about 8:15pm. Meet at the white van at 6:15pm in the East Field Parking Lot. All levels of swimmers are welcome. Free.

☐miscellaneous

Spring Festival Campus Swap Meet (2-4pm); SAGA all-campus BBQ and two bands: "Rush Hour" (4-6pm) and "Big City" (6:30-8:30pm). Music, dance and swap meet. Free to campus; SAGA BBQ free to cardholders. East Athletic Fields.

A communion service for all Christians sponsored by Canterbury Episcopal Ministry. 5pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room, Free.

To get your on-campus event listed in Calendar, contact the Campus Activities office by 4pm Monday.

VIEWfinder

CAPITOLA THEATER 688-7814
Vertigo and **The River** Call theater for showtimes

DEL MAR 425-0616
I. Birdy 12:45, 3:10, 5:40, 8, 10:20
II. A View to Kill 12:15, 2:50, 5:30, 8:15, 10:45
III. Nightmare on Elm Street 1, 4:30, 8:10 **Cat's Eye** 2:45, 6:15, 10
IV. Killing Fields 1:45, 4:30, 7:30, 10:15

APTOS TWIN 688-6541
I. Fletch 6:25, 8:30, 10:30 Sat-Sun 12:30, 2:30, 4:30
II. Witness 6, 10:15 Sat-Sun 1:40
Desperately Seeking Susan 8:15 Sat-Sun 4

41st AVE. PLAYHOUSE 476-8841
I. Lost in America 1, 4:45, 8:30
II. Brewster's Million 1:45, 3:50, 5:55, 8:05, 10:15
III. Mask 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:50, 10:05

MOVIE I & II 426-9409
I. Blood Simple Fri-Sun 6:30, 9:50 Mon-Thurs 8:35
Rustlers Rhapsody Fri-Sun 8:15, Sun 4:50 Mon-Thur 7
II. A Passage to India Fri-Sun 6:30, 9:30 Sun 3:30 Mon-Thurs 7

NICKELODEON 426-7500
I. Amadeus 6:45, 9:30 Sat 3:55 Sun 1:05, 3:55
II. The Gods Must Be Crazy 6:30, 8:30, 10:25 Sat 4:30 Sun 2:30, 4:30
III. The Company of Wolves 7:20 Sun 3:30 **La Boum** 9:20 Sat 5:20 Sun 1:30, 5:20
IV. Return of the Soldier 7, 8:55 Sat-Sun 5 Sun 12, 3:10

RIO 423-2000
The Purple Rose of Cairo 2:45, 4:30, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15
Metropolis Fri-Sat Midnight

SASH MILL 427-1711
Thurs-Fri **The Trouble With Harry** 7:30, **Family Plot** 9:20 Sat-Sun **Robin Hood** 7:30, **Dodge City** 7:30
Tues-Thurs **Brimstone and Treacle** 7:30, **Satyricon** 9:05 Sat **Repo Man** Midnight

UA 426-8383
I. Gotcha 8:10 Sat-Sun 4:05
The Last Dragon 6, 10:05 Sat-Sun 2
II. Ladyhawke Tues-Fri 5:30, 8, 10:20 Sat-Sun 1, 3:15

Lessons of Law from Leonard Boudin

by Michael Robins and Julie Swieg

LEONARD BOUDIN OFfers a fresh perspective on improving US relations with wartorn Nicaragua. At the Kerr Hall Lunch Time Lecture Series last week, Boudin did not use the word "imperialism"; nor did her refer to the "imorality" of US aggression toward Nicaragua. In fact, he offered only one ingredient for a *new* Central American foreign policy: respect for the law.

This eminent lawyer, scholar and professor came to Santa Cruz to urge citizens to demand that the present administration return to the World Court, which the US left in January in protest. The US, Boudin said, must abide by the Court's decision to hear Nicaragua's complaints against Reagan's undeclared war.

This is not simply an impassioned plea from someone who readily admits to his disenchantement with the "ideological blindness" of the Reagan administration. His words carry the force of a man who has spent almost a half century fighting the US government in court—often winning.

In the '30s under the New Deal, Boudin represented trade unions on the left and the right. In the heat of the Cold War, his Supreme Court case *Kent vs. Dulles* established the constitutional right of all US citizens to travel abroad regardless of their political views or associations. In the '60s, Boudin successfully defended former Georgia State Senator Julian Bond's request to sit in the legislature despite his public opposition to the war in Vietnam.

Boudin is perhaps most well known for his role as attorney in a number of criminal law cases. He represented Daniel Ellsberg in the Pentagon Papers case, and later defended the Berrigan Brothers after they publicly burned Selective Service draft files with napalm in protest of the Vietnam War. Recently, Boudin argued before the Supreme Court for the public's right to travel to Cuba. In addition, his New York-based law firm has represented the governments of Cuba, Angola, Greece, Nicaragua, Kenya, Tanzania, Iran and Chile.

Boudin is an expert. When he turns to the subject of the US and the World Court, his insights illuminate not only the way in which international law should work, but the contempt for it that the Reagan administration demonstrates.

Boudin, who recently taught at Stanford Law School, explained that the US Congress agreed in 1946 to accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, known as the World Court. After an initial five-year trial period, the agreement stipulated that the US give six months notice if it wished to withdraw from the court.

On April 6, 1984, Nicaragua filed an application of complaint against the US in the court, charging that the US violated international law with its repeated acts of military and economic aggression against Nicaragua. Three days earlier, however, the United States had challenged the court's jurisdiction over disputes between the two countries—an action which Boudin calls a "pre-emptive strike."

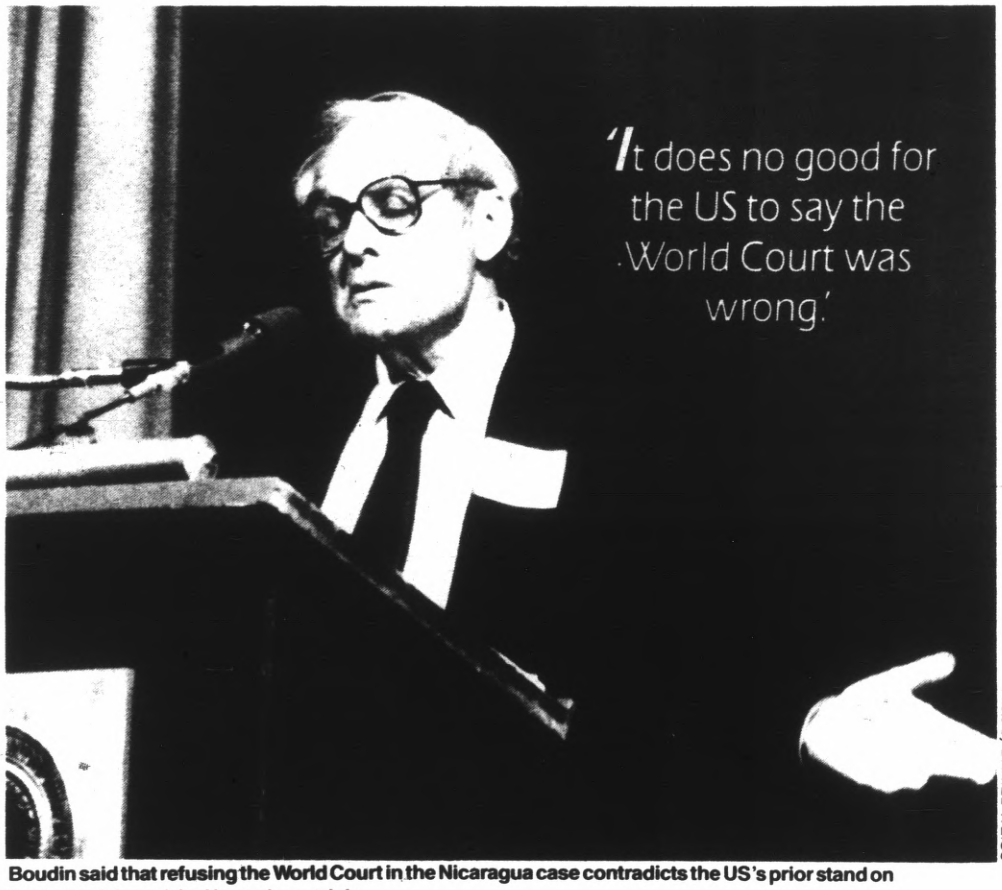


Photo by DANIEL WEISS

Boudin said that refusing the World Court in the Nicaragua case contradicts the US's prior stand on the Iran crisis and the Nuremburg trials.

In a 15 to one vote the court decided in November of 1984 that these disputes do, in fact, fall under its jurisdiction. Granting Nicaragua "provisional relief," the court directed that US attacks on the territorial and governmental integrity of Nicaragua cease immediately, pending further hearings on the charges. In January of 1985, the US withdrew from further proceedings, claiming that for the next two years the court had no jurisdiction over US actions in Central America. The World Court disagreed. For, as Professor Boudin put it, "Three days is a little different, of course, mathematically, from six months."

Disregarding this discrepancy, the State Department explained that "the conflict in Central America...is not a narrow legal dispute; it is an inherently political problem that is not appropriate for judicial resolution." Yet, six years ago, when Iran made the same argument during the hostage crisis, the United States claimed that only the court could determine the scope of its jurisdiction.

In the Nicaragua case, according to Boudin the US has turned this distinction on its head. In fact, he explained, the US was initially responsible for setting the precedent at the Nuremburg war crimes trials which allows political disputes to be settled by international courts.

IN HIS TALK, BOUDIN SUGgested that citizens of this country must use political means to persuade the administration to abide by the law of its own treaties—to return to the World Court and respect its judgements. He passionately urged the audience to write their congressmembers and demand that they immediately pass a bill requiring that the State Department send its attorneys back to the court. Boudin added that students could play a major role in pressuring legislators by organizing University deans and presidents across the country to draft a collective appeal to Congress.

This unassuming, graying scholar has little respect for the Reagan administration's view of the law. "We are not in the hands of the conservatives, but of the most reactionary ideologues," he told more than 100 people at Kerr Hall. Perhaps Professor Boudin is himself taking the conservative stance. He insists that the "Constitution of the United States is basically a political instrument," which he has used effectively to challenge government attempts to subvert individuals' rights. Conservatives believe in the tradition of the law, and in this sense Leonard Boudin may be more conservative than Ronald Reagan.

Although most of Boudin's work has focused on defending individual rights he also uses his skills to demand social rights as general counsel for the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. "The Constitution," he told *City on a Hill* "protects every person's right to earn a living, right to a meal, and right to housing." However, Boudin cautioned that the guarantee of social rights under the Constitution "seems unlikely to ever be adopted by a court which itself is reluctant to protect the civil liberties . . . the political liberties of people."

Yet Boudin, though not a socialist like his well known uncle Louis Boudin—an attorney and author of an often cited theoretical work on Karl Marx—has defended such socialist regimes as Castro's Cuba and Allende's Chile in US courts. The younger Boudin insists that such defenses have little to do with advancing the cause of socialism in the Third World, but aim at holding the United States to its own laws. However, Boudin's law firm successfully established the *Sabbatin* principle, which states that what a government does within its own territory—such as nationalizing an industry—cannot be reviewed by US courts.

Though he cautioned that he is not a socialist, Boudin expressed his identification with Guatemala's Arbenz, Chile's Allende, and Jamaica's Manley, who used legal means to guide their countires toward democratic socialism. In all three historical cases, Boudin acknowledged that the US actively helped to overthrow a democratically elected leader, either through overt or covert means. Boudin admits to a certain affinity for such "men of law" who, like himself, use legal means, such as elections, to accomplish social change. He recalled that all three leaders' efforts were quelled by the United States' contempt for its own laws, both domestic and international.

Boudin referred to the CIA's mining of the Nicaraguan harbors last year and the funding of the contras as "acts of war." Only Congress has the right to declare war, and it is clear that Boudin would like the Reagan administration to respect that right. Moreover, in his view the United States must respect the jurisdiction of the institution which he thinks provides the only hope for the peaceful resolution of international conflict, even when the current adminstration does not like its judgements.

In a public debate with a state department lawyer at Stanford last week, Boudin explained that it does no good for the US to argue that the court was wrong. "Many people think the courts are wrong," he said amusingly. "I can tell you of a case that I lost recently in the Supreme Court. Of course it was wrong, by definition." He added that in that case he even had four votes in his favor and only five against him, whereas the US had 15 votes against it in the world court. "But that court decided the law," he said, and for him that is what matters.

In the "law and order" years of the Reagan adminstration, the warning of President Eisenhower on Law Day in 1958 seems ironic: "The world no longer has a choice between force and law: if civilization is to survive, it must choose the rule of law." While Eisenhower may have contradicted himself by supporting the 1954 CIA overthrow of Arbenz in Guatemala, Boudin's work remains true to the spirit, the word, and the rule of law.

Civil War Games

A Crude Memorial

by Michael Robins

LAST WEEKEND THE hillsides of Felton echoed with the sounds of war: gunshot, mortar fire, the moans of the dying. Two well-equipped armies dug trenches, captured prisoners, bandaged the wounded, mounted offensives and exchanged volleys from fox-holes.

Illustration by KRISTINA HALS

OPINION

Only the uniforms, cannon fire and charging calvary made sense of the scene; the battles were staged by the "National Civil War Association" as part of their Memorial Day festivities at Felton's "Roaring Camp" park.

The "war" was a game of "capture the flag" taken to a theatrical extreme. The players were not only clad in full civil war finery, they even died dramatically, and on cue. At the end of a battle, when the "dead" arose to prepare for the next scene, the crowd of spectators—most of whom also sported 1860's fashions—applauded.

These festivities struck me as perverted: adults and children playing war in honor of Memorial Day. For the first time in my life I understood expressions like "nuclear theatre" and "war games." These folks looked excited and happy—even when they died. War, I guess, is entertaining.

That is, of course, if it's not the real thing. Network televisions stations do not broadcast extensive film footage of real wars—like the one in Lebanon, or in Nicaragua. TV documentaries on the civil war in El Salvador simply do not have viewer appeal. Audiences prefer action-packed, blood and guts fictions like *Red Dawn* or TV's *Airwolf*. War is fun on the level of fantasy; it's dramatic, full of heroism and bravery.

The "National Civil War Association" is, according to one of its members, made up of "Civil War buffs, people who like history, folks who are enchanted with the period." Somehow I doubted that many of the members—most of whom live in Northern California—were thinking about the historical significance of the North-South battle they were re-enacting. I doubted that any of them could explain that the war was not a battle over ideology or values, but rather a fight between two systems of economic production. The North simply could not compete with the low overhead of Southern slave owners. The South could not tolerate Northern attempts to control its economy. They fought. The North won. And both sides subsequently sought cheap labor further south—in the Third World.

Today cotton is no longer produced on this continent with Black slave labor; Nicaraguan and El Salvadoran peasants work the crop instead. Not only has the production of cash crops like cotton lowered the standard of living of many Central American peasants by moving them off the lands which provided their subsistence, but export cropping has also created a new North-South conflict.

According to UN statistics, by 1975 96.3 percent of rural families in El Salvador lived on less than 12 acres each; agricultural experts estimate that 17 acres is the minimum amount of land necessary for a rural family simply to feed itself. In 1961, six families held as much land as 80 percent of the country's rural population. The majority of the cultivated land is devoted to export crops—not food for the people—in a nation where 80 percent of all children under five are visibly malnourished.

The war in El Salvador—which for the families of the more than 50,000 dead does not have the mystique and excitement of a TV war—is about land. It is a battle of a poor people struggling to regain enough earth to eke out a living. In the words of professor Thomas J. Farer, president of the human rights commission of the Organization of American States, it is a war against "an alliance of corrupted soldiers, industrialists, and landowners who would rather fight to the last worker, peasant, politician and priest, than accept reform."

The US government gives millions of dollars annually in military aid to the government of El Salvador in an effort to prevent what it sees as "Cuban-Soviet communist influence" in this hemisphere. The State Department has successfully reframed what is fundamentally a North-South conflict in East-West terms. Some members of Congress—concerned about the growing US military presence in Honduras and El Salvador—have decided that this is one war they had better see first hand, not from the comfort of a TV lounger. Given that Congress has the exclusive right to declare war, its members need accurate information.

Officials in the Reagan administration do not agree. Last week Secretary of State George Shultz warned that if US Congressmembers do not stop "meddling" in the affairs of Central America, the US may be forced to send troops into a deteriorating situation. Shultz would presumably prefer that senators and congressmembers stay home, watch the TV news, and rely on information supplied by the CIA and administration officials. Reagan backed up Shultz last week when he said he was tired of submitting his foreign policy to a "committee of 535."

The problem—in the minds of some representatives—is that the administration has consistently lied to Congress. The CIA, for instance, did not inform Congress, in the manner prescribed by law, that it was going to mine the Nicaraguan harbors. According to *Newsweek*, the president himself approved the mining in 1983, although Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger stated in April of 1984 that "...the United States is not mining the harbors of Nicaragua."

The administration's persistent claim that the leadership of the contra army in Honduras is not composed of ex-members of Somoza's National Guard is equally deceitful. A report issued last March by the human rights group America's Watch revealed that 46 of the 48 top commanders of the FDN—Honduran-based contras—had in fact been officers in Somoza's infamous instrument of state terrorism.

Thomas Enders, former Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, stated in 1983 that the "death squads" of El Salvador were not directly associated with that country's government or military leaders. Yet in 1981, a 16-year veteran of the Salvadoran military testified under oath before a US Congressional committee that members of the death squads are members of the military and that their "acts of terrorism...are planned by high-ranking military officers."

Shultz and his colleagues have lost their credibility by making history a work of fiction. It is therefore not surprising that some Congressmembers feel a compunction to travel to the war zone and conduct their own investigations. Congress has a responsibility to learn the facts before North American youths fight and die in vain in another North-South conflict—this time on Central American battlefields. Some of our Washington representatives understand that the greatest memorial to dead soldiers is making sure that no more die senselessly.

More North Americans died in the Civil War than in any other war this country has fought. The Civil-War-is-fun festivities that took place last weekend in our own backyard had all the right props, costumes, and special effects. The fact that over 500,000 died in the real war seemed strangely forgotten.

But the Civil War buffs in Felton aren't the only ones who play war games they don't understand. Last year thousands of US marines and soldiers played "Big Pine" war games in an area of the world all too often referred to as "our backyard"—Central America. Perhaps some of them even had fun. Maybe Shultz and Weinberger stood on the sidelines and applauded.

Our ovations—and letters of support—should go to the members of Congress who refuse to accept the Reagan administration's deceitful word games, and who have the courage to travel to the crisis area for a first-hand look. Thank god not all our officials are planning "war games," or blessing the graves of former Nazis.

Civil war buffs in Felton aren't the only ones who play war games they don't understand.

Women and Multinationals

Conveyers of Capital

by **Susanna Heckman**

"I WON'T MAKE IT!" CRIES A woman in her sleep, renting the air of the shanty town bordering Mexico City. She wakes up, shaking, from the too-common nightmare of getting behind on the assembly line as the conveyor belt moves faster and faster.

The woman who described this experience in *Connexions* magazine probably considered herself "lucky" to have landed a job as a "factory girl" in a foreign-owned corporation. She moved to her country's free trade zone (FTZ) hoping to escape the harsh poverty of her rural

village. FTZs are economic havens set up by countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America to lure multinational corporations. Governments suspend taxes and unions and offer additional incentives such as free infrastructure and energy usage. Globe-trotting corporations originally from industrialized countries shop for the best deal among the approximately 55 FTZ countries—looking for the fewest regulations and the cheapest, most docile and "pliable" workforce. To multinationals, this usually means a female workforce: 80 to 90 percent of the assembly workers in FTZs are women.

The corporations send resources to the FTZ, where women assemble them into products such as silicon chips, Ritz crackers, and Miss Piggy dolls. In countries with up to 40 percent unemployment, job competition is fierce. But as "lucky" as the women workers may feel, they earn less in a day than American workers earn in an hour, and have to scrimp to eat while spending their days assembling goods they can never afford to buy.

Countries advertise "their" women workers in trade magazines, touting their nimble fingers, low-wage level, and low-rage level. "Who could be better qualified by nature and inheritance to contribute to the efficiency of a bench assembly production line than the Oriental girl [sic]?" the Malaysian government boasts. "Your payroll dollars are 50 percent more productive in Puerto Rico than the total US average," one ad claims. And the facts are indisputable: Why pay US workers five dollars an hour when the competition pays Indonesian women 19 cents an hour?

Women in FTZs from Singapore to Brazil share many of the same experiences. Usually, this experience begins with passing a careful screening, which includes a pregnancy test, an entrance exam, questions to ensure that they are unmarried and a personality evaluation to detect any rebellious attitudes. If they're young, healthy and not too attractive (i.e. unlikely to attract a husband), they're considered good risks. One multinational company—Mattel—offers bonuses to Filipina workers who undergo sterilization and thus decrease further the chance of needing health benefits for leaving, according to the San Francisco-based Phillipine Solidarity Network.

To spawn company loyalty and discourage protest, managers typically offer sewing classes and singing sessions, Annette Fuentes and Barbara Ehrenreich noted in their book *Women in the Global Factory*. But since they don't want too much collective spirit among the workers, they also sponsor "Miss Free Trade Zone," bathing suit, and "Guess-whose-legs-these-are" con-

> One multinational company offers bonuses to Filipina workers who are sterilized, thereby decreasing the need for health benefits.

tests, instilling Western beauty ideals and competitiveness.

Payday often coincides with the admission of cosmetic vendors into the workplace to tempt workers on the one day they can afford such wares. The remainder of a woman's wages must stretch between rice and beans, a dormitory room she shares with five other women in three beds—all working different shifts and sleeping different hours—and money to send to her family. Advertisers justify selling lipstick to often-malnourished women by emphasizing the "psychological lift" of such goods.

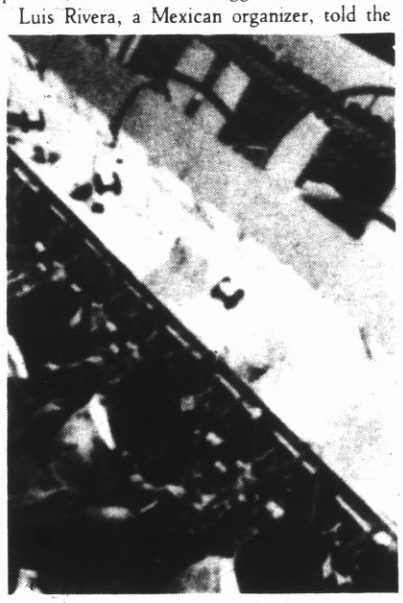
In short, women are completely resocialized to be competitive and consumptive, UCSC Community Studies Professor John Borrego explained. Life revolves around the factory; Western ideals are fostered, a single lifestyle is encouraged, a glamorous self-image is held up. "The thing that's often communicated then," Borrego said, "is that these women should feel beholden to the person who's given them the job." This means women strive for increased production to please the supervisor, or give in to sexual pressure, which Borrego said is "rampant practice" from supervisors and managers.

However, the "luck" of getting the job wears thin very quickly. *Manushi*, an Indian feminist monthly, reported that constant headaches, backaches, kidney problems, and chronic fatigue are regular complaints of assembly-line workers in FTZs. Also, women suffer from a myriad of very serious—sometimes fatal—problems from working closely with toxic chemicals in poorly ventilated rooms. Women working long hours peering through microscopes for electronics production commonly require glasses after a few years.

High stress levels aggravate the health problems. Several women sent a letter to the Sri Lankan publication *Voice of Women* describing their jobs in an FTZ there. "We are made to work both day and night," they said, "like buffaloes tethered to trees. The supervisory staff and the management are never satisfied, no matter how much we work and produce.

"A quota which is impossible for a female worker to deliver in an hour is always targeted," the letter continued. "Fines are imposed when the quota is not delivered on time. Furthermore, we are made to work outside working hours. Even a beast knows whether it is possible to work continuously for 12 hours in the same posture, seated on a four-legged stool. . ."

Luis Rivera, a Mexican organizer, told the



Canadian newsletter *MATCH* that she watches global corporations "use these women; they get them while they're young, so they can squeeze everything out of them like an orange."

When the women are "utilized" by the companies, sometimes after just three years, and have lost their good eyesight or their health, they are "thrown back out," Borrego said, meaning they are fired without any disability or pension benefits. Also, Borrego explained, "They can't reintegrate into that culture—they can't fit, but they don't have the resources to continue the lifestyle—the dresses, perfumes, cosmetics." Often their employment in the factory, away from home, has given them a "loose woman" stigma in their traditional culture, so they're not considered potential "good wives," he said.

These women—many the age of college juniors—have few options. They can get lower-paying FTZ jobs in the garment industry, return to their communities and face social stigmas, or become prostitutes. According to Borrego, government-sanctioned prostitutes—"hospitality" women—are regularly made available to traveling corporate executives as they "romp around the world knitting together this international division of labor," he said.

For example, South Korea gains $300 million a year from tourism, according to ISIS, an international women's organization. That figure mostly represents Japanese businessmen on package tours which automatically include "kisaeng"—or prostitute—parties. Because the industry is so important to the country's economy, women who refuse to become prostitutes are accused of being unpatriotic.

"The whole process [of FTZs] organizes women to serve the outsiders," Borrego said. But the "outsiders" claim that they belong there, that they are organizing world resources in the most efficient way possible. They aim at what men have striven for since Alexander the Great: transcending national boundaries to make decisions on a global level. As early as 1967, Business International warned that ". . . the nation state is becoming obsolete: tomorrow . . . it will in any meaningful sense be dead—and so will the corporation that remains essentially national."

Attempting to lure American corporations back to national soil for production, the Reagan

administration has proposed a series of FTZs in the United States' barrios, ghettos, reservations and slums. Already, a sort of "periphery within the core" exists, Borrego said. He explained that in places like New York City and Silicon Valley, some multi-nationals employ recent—often undocumented—immigrants for extremely low wages under dangerous working conditions.

The corporate argument to trade unions and other critics at home is usually that the giant companies are spurring development in poor countries by transferring technology, technological skill, and jobs. But Richard Barnet and Ronald Muller point out in *Global Reach* that for the most part the technology they sell their subsidiaries is glaringly outdated and overpriced. Technological skill gained by women rarely goes beyond making 20,000 Barbie briefcases a day or some other assembly-line "skill."

continued on page 22

A Soft Man is Hard To Raise

Illustration by MELISSA SIKES

by Andrea Sutherland

It is frightening to think that you mark your children merely by being yourself.
Les Belles Images
Simone de Beauvoir

MOTHERS TEACH THEIR children so many things: how to put clothes on, how to tell time, tie shoelaces, behave in restaurants. Besides the range of survival training for daily living, mothers teach more "feely" things, like to pet the cat gently, and to speak with kindness instead of in that whining voice.

There is another category that may seem less obvious but may be the most powerful. What am I teaching my son about women? How do all the things I do in the course of my day give him messages about women as people, and how will it shape his treatment of women in the future?

When talking with my sister a while ago, my son came over and climbed into my lap and gave me a hug, squeeze and kiss before he ran off to play with his cousins. "He is such a cuddly kid," my sister said. I admitted that it was part of his nature, but that as he was getting older, I wasn't sure how to maintain the comfortable physical bond between us—particularly as he faces growing peer pressure to shun hugs and kisses from Mom.

"Well, do what you can to keep him a cuddly adult, since the women in his future will appreciate it," she said.

Thinking about my son as someone's future sexual and life partner began to generate questions about how large an influence I had over all areas of his life. Considering the types of tasks mothers perform daily with small children, I couldn't help but wonder. I have checked endless diapers for wet bottoms, cleaned genitalia, tested even more training pants for dampness, dressed and undressed him. So much of mother activity seems to originate from "private parts,"—what kind of messages had I been sending? Does the manner of my touch, its frequency provide the foundations of his receptivity to touch from women in the future? Touch and gesture were the mainstay of our preverbal toddler days. I remember using only warmed cotton washcloths to clean my son, instead of the alcohol saturated and scented and cold baby wipes. Did my casual approach and conservation contribute to a more pleasant touching experience?

I remember when my son was a nursing toddler he would be tucked into my arms and would frequently gently pat one of my breasts. For him my breast was a source of comfort and nutrition, but would he remember this as an adult? Or would women's breasts become a solely sexual image? I hope that he finds breasts to be both.

I supplied messages not only about how he felt about his body and its image but also how he felt about women's bodies. When he was an infant, we bathed together; it was efficient, and the warm bath water soothed away the hectic day for both of us before bedtime. We still bathe together sometimes, and is still provides a quiet time together. We have had so many conversations in the bathtub, lots of them about our bodies. He has come to learn that my nipples get hard when cold, and that the warm water makes them soft again.

In the process of bathing, I named body parts. He was about two when he asked where my penis was, and only a little older when he asked where he came from. He was upset to learn that babies could only be carried by women, and for awhile he wanted to be a girl so he could have a baby. When he proudly displayed his erect penis and asked if I saw what his penis could do, I told him I noticed it was "standing up"; he then gave it a twist to illustrate how hard his penis was. It was a gesture that made me wince, and I held back a giggle thinking about an adult man twisting his penis.

He is curious by nature, and asks so many questions that I can let him set the pace for learning about sex; he also notices the cycles in my body and has come to understand menses. I hope that the words I used to respond and the feeling I projected gave him a healthy appreciation of his body, and mine.

While he is learning about both our bodies, I have also learned a great deal from him about the character of men's bodies. Male bodies are amazing and I have come to notice the daily changes in his. My son isn't circumcized and when one of my friends asked if she could see an uncircumcized penis I began to realize that women don't get many chances to appreciate a man's body in a non-sexual context. As I changed his diaper and retracted his

continued on next page

Having a son has changed my understanding of adult men; it has made men seem more human in a culture that robs men of feelings.

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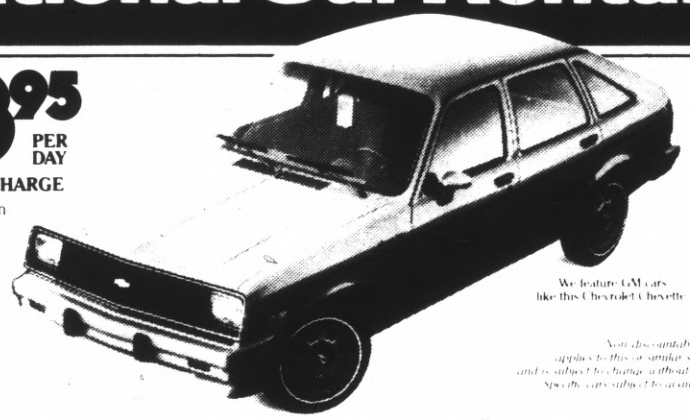

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continued from previous page

Sons

foreskin, my friend looked on. I felt fortunate; for me the birth and development of my son provides an ongoing learning experience. Having a son has changed my understanding of adult men; it has made men seem more human in a culture that robs men of feelings. When I see my son cry over a dead pet, or misplaced sleeping blanket, I wonder about where men stash all the feelings they had as small children.

Language transmits powerful messages also, so I chose to only use "real" words to describe body parts. I think that by calling an object by its name you bestow respect on that object, and I know I can could count on my son's friends to supply the "street names." I only know I hate having my breasts called "tits." Maybe with a broader vocabulary, my son might exercise more choice in the words he uses to describe women. He came home from school one day and asked if I knew what a "hooter" was; I said I knew it meant penis. He snickered. I know I cannot impose my perspective about proper usage; I only know how often women are referred to by vulgar words, and that if words are mirrors then calling a woman a "cunt" is a sad reflection.

As his mother, I make and enforce lots of unpopular decisions. How do these power plays affect his attitude about women? His teachers at school are women and for most young children women enforce the rules. Do mothers contribute to the attitude of disrespect and contempt toward women in this culture? Do young boys harbor the feelings and then as adult men use their power against women as revenge against their mothers?

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Mothers are credited for passing on values, do we perpetuate the attitudes against women unknowingly?

Mothers and sons are a blend of parent and child, of gender, of age, of love, of anger, of individuals. I can only do my best, as a parent and see what the future brings. Mother hugs and kisses in public are on the way out; it seems that boys don't get kissed in public, at least not in front of their friends. So until my son realizes that tenderness is tough my new approach is back rubs—as bedtime approaches I gently rub his back, and talk about the day. The other afternoon while I was lying on my bed studying, he scrambled up and started to rub my back. "Doesn't that feel good Mama?" he asked. "It sure does," was all I could say. My sister was right; cuddly men are wonderful.

continued from page 20

Global

By bringing mechanization into the workforce, the corporations actually create more unemployment than jobs, the authors point out. Men find their previous agricultural, construction and factory jobs squeezed out by machines, while young women—making up a brand new labor force—find their careers last only a short time.

Multinationals do succeed in transferring ideology, however. Radio and TV ads reach more people in some countries than do public schools. Those who can afford it lead "imported lives" of French clothes, Japanese watches and American Twinkies, touted as the means to love, life, and sophistication by ads. Thus capital is sucked out of the local economy, along with unfathomable amounts of women's health and energy.

Barnet and Muller point out that the "white is beautiful" message in many of the ads gives an inferiority complex to people of color in poor countries, which is "the essence of a politically immobilizing colonial mentality."

But against all odds, including hostility from authoritative, often brutal US-supported regimes, protests do take place. Some have been massive. Ten thousand workers struck in the Philippine Bataan Export Processing Zone in 1982. They protested increased workloads for workers who were earning from two to four dollars a day. Even though police brutalized and arrested strikers, within three days the strike had halted production in 23 factories. Finally, workloads were reduced, and soon after that Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos scrapped plans for six new free trade zones.

One coalition of Asian women, the Third World Movement Against the Exploitation of Women, has attacked the "hospitality industry." The groups say they have succeeded in drastically reducing the number of male Japanese tourists visiting the Philippines and Thailand who take package deal "kisaeng" tours through Japan Airlines.

Borrego said that international organizing will most effectively eliminate FTZ exploitation tactics. Workers need more information about whom they're confronting, he said, and people in industrialized countries need to know more about whom they're patronizing.

Americans can start by reconsidering buying "socially useless" goods, and by supporting unions which increase their activity abroad, Borrego said. But to get to the root of the problem, he suggested, one has to ultimately "question the very nature of capitalism itself."

WOMEN'S *clips*

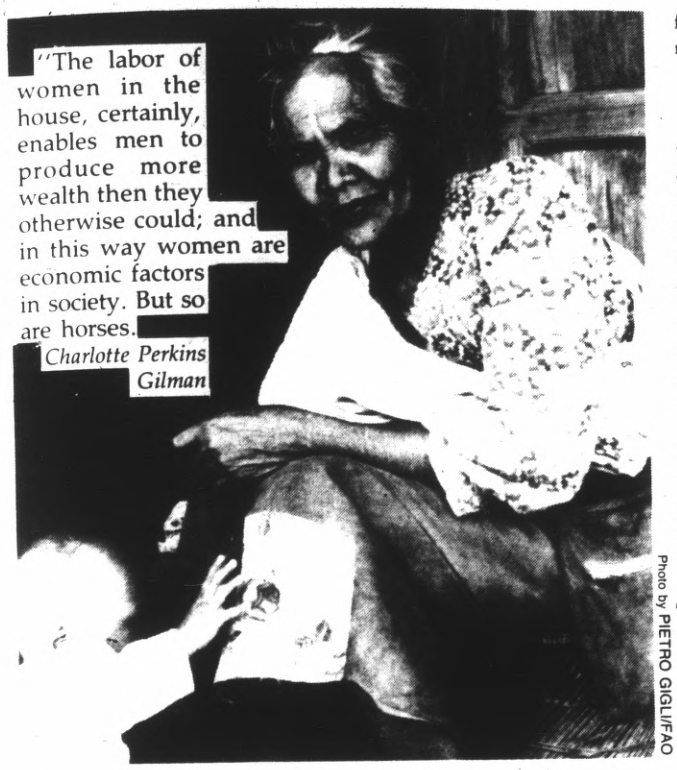
"The labor of women in the house, certainly, enables men to produce more wealth then they otherwise could; and in this way women are economic factors in society. But so are horses.
Charlotte Perkins Gilman

Photo by PIETRO GIGLI/FAO

No Smoking Zone

While medical experts are not advocating it as a new form of birth control, smoking, according to a recent study released in the Journal of the American Medical Association, reduces women's fertility and diminishes chances of conception.

According to a survey of pregnant women, the study found that in a typical month smokers were only 72 percent as fertile as their non-smoking counterparts. The study also showed that among women trying to conceive, 38 percent of non-smokers surveyed became pregnant within one month as opposed to 28 percent of the smokers. Six months later the success rate among non-smokers was 90 percent while only 76 percent of the smokers became pregnant.

The study—which also found light smokers more fertile than heavy smokers—failed to determine just how cigarette smoking impedes conception. According to researchers, possibilities range anywhere from a temporary uterine disruption to damage of the egg. While the study failed to pinpoint the cause of infertility, it does serve as a powerful reminder to the possible implications of smoking on the unborn fetus—not to mention women who smoke.

Their Pay Day Has Come

The state of California is looking for some 115,000 women—and plans to pay them $160,000. The search is part of an effort to reach women who were denied unemployment benefits from 1968 to 1976 under a law that has since been declared unconstitutional.

Many women who quit jobs and filed for unemployment benefits between August 22, 1968 and December 31, 1976 received "section 1264" claim denials because they were not the "sole or major source" of family income and had quit their jobs due to "marital or domestic reasons" such as pregnancy, a husband's job transfer, or the need to care for a child or other family member.

In 1976 that section of the California Unemployment Insurance Code was ruled to be unconstitutionally discriminatory against women. A class-action lawsuit that began in 1981 opened the way for women to file claims beginning next month.

Eligible women may receive as much as $1190 in benefits. Applications will be available at US post offices in California, but claimants do not have to be current residents of the state. Women must file between June 3 and August 31 of this year.

Myth Media

Modeling, Miss California and a wide range of events and attributes contributing to the sexual exploitation of women will be highlighted next month in the three-week series "Sexual Violence in the Media." Sponsored by People Rising in Resistance —a local feminist group—the forums, which include speakers, slides, films and discussion, will take place on three consecutive Tuesdays at the Louden Nelson Center. Learn what transformed Ann Simonton from model to militant, what drove UC Davis students to tear up a *Penthouse* magazine in the campus bookstore, what's so bad about beauty pageants, and what you can do about sexual violence.

The forums begin at 8pm with all proceeds benefitting the Myth California demonstration. For more information call 429-3504 or 423-4299.

The High-Tech Effect

For a young white male with a technical degree, high-tech industry offers an unprecedented opportunity for upward mobility. For a young Philippine woman, it offers a low-paying, monotonous assembly line job with little chance for advancement. Deeply divided along gender and racial lines, women tend to become trapped in dead-end positions and face many barriers in the male dominated world of high-tech.

Sexism and racism in high-tech will be just two of many important issues adressed at this Saturday's workshop on "Women, High Technology and Society." Sponsored by the Silicon Valley Research Group, the workshop will be a series of presentations by leading academics and business people researching the social and political implications of high technology and their impact on the female labor force.

The workshop will be divided into three two hour sections: Electronics Work and Women's Struggles, Computerizations and Women's Labor, and Engendering High Technology. Participants include Patricia Fernandez Kelly of the Center for US-Mexican Studies at UC San Diego, Jamie Horowitz of MIT, Lucy Suchman of Xerox Parc in Palo Alto, and UCSC's Pat Zavella and Donna Haraway.

The conference begins at 9am in the Stevenson Fireside Lounge. All students and faculty are welcome to attend. For more information contact Melissa Pearl at 423-3388.

Home Away From Home

The New Right is not without answers for young single women who carry their pregnancies to term. A revival of "maternity homes" is underway with strong backing from Jerry Falwell and other members of the religious New Right. According to the New York *Times*, anti-abortion groups boast of opening more than 300 maternity homes in the United States since 1980.

The *Times* described these homes as "less retreats for ashamed women than places where young mothers acquire budgeting and career skills." Often, however, these "career skills" are geared toward secretarial work. Above all, the joys of housework are stressed as a woman's true priority. A personal commitment to religion is also expected of women in these homes as sewing classes are supplemented by bible study. Church attendance is also mandatory.

One maternity home director said the "Save-a-Baby" organization, which operates several of the homes, hopes to establish another 1000 of these homes by 1989. —*Her Say*

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RECORD ROUND-UP

Various Artists

We Are The World (Columbia): Despite the outstanding array of talent brought together for this album and its exceptionally worthwhile cause, many of the individual artists' contributions were a disappointment. Apparently outtakes from earlier albums, the lackluster performances by Tina Turner, Prince and the Revolution and Chicago's aptly named "Good for Nothing," don't live up to the standards of such well-known performers.

Turner's "Total Control" is musically sound but lifeless and not comparable to the quality of her recent *Private Dancer* LP. Similarly, Prince's "4 the Tears in Your Eyes" is simplistic and disjointed, its abrupt conclusion an uncomfortably rough edge from such a polished musician.

Typically over-orchestrated with heavy instrumentals and mandatory driving beats, many of the album's cuts are not likely to be remembered as examples of the artists' better work. The title song, an enthusiastic and unusual cooperative effort among some of the music industry's most influential performers, falls short of its potential with redundant lyrics and an overpowering and technically unimaginative score.

On the other hand, one has to appreciate the difficulty involved in arranging a cohesive, multi-artist album. Forced to contend with multitudes of styles ranging from Michael Jackson to Waylon Jennings, producer Quincy Jones was exceptionally successful with the album's "something for everyone" format. Apparently necessary, the title track's repetition and conspicuously absent bridge avoid showing artistic favoritism, while effectively highlighting each artist's individual performance.

The album's overwhelming success can be partially accredited to the contributions by Bruce Springsteen and Huey Lewis and the News. Easily the best on the album, Springsteen's live remake of Jimmy Cliff's "Trapped" and Lewis' "Trouble in Paradise" have both proven to be major selling points, second only to the title track.

Although it may be a sacrifice to your personal musical integrity, everyone who can afford it and appreciates popular music should be urged to buy this album. If you don't actively support African famine aid, this record is a worthwhile and painless way to do so. If you love it, you're among the millions who have already made this the best-selling album in the nation. If you hate it, give your dog a new frisbee in the name of an exceptionally good cause.

—George Sisson

Elvis Costello

The Man (Telstar): Yes, Elvisheads, this is the one you've been waiting for! One full hour of the music that made the man famous! His words! His voice! Buy! Enjoy! Buy two! You know you've always wanted it! I know you've always wanted it! Do it! Go! Right Now! You owe it to yourself! You owe it to your ears! They'll love you for it and will pull some strings to make you sway your buttocks! Go now! Don't delay! Yowzah!

I like this record. It is imported all the way from England and contains 18 songs for a full hour's worth of Elvis enjoyment.

"Ok, he's finally released his greatest hits," you may tell yourself, "and besides, I have all of his records." Well, I have all of Elvis' records, too, and since all of Elvis' material is best-of quality, I was very curious to find out which works he and the Telstar management chose for *The Man*. The record sleeve has a little "as seen on tv" inscription on it, so that'll give you an idea of what audience it's aimed at.

Why, the chap has released one for the mass watching the telly, eh? (No matter how hard I try, whenever I try to speak with a British accent it still sounds Germ...ah, French.) Anyways, therefore it had to include "Alison" and "I Can't Stand Up (For Falling Down)." It does. OK, how about the thumping favorites "Watching the Detectives" and "(I Don't Want to Go to) Chelsea." Four for four. OK, let's toss in "Pump It Up" and "Everyday I Write the Book." Voila! His greatest.

But what I honestly didn't expect were my two favorite Costello tunes: "Beyond Belief" from the '82 *Imperial Bedroom* masterpiece and "New Amsterdam" from the 1980 *Get Happy* release.

Sure, it had to include the "hits" to convince BBC viewers—but *The Man* leaves enough room for Elvis Costello's not-so-famous jewels. That is why I like this record so much.

Top off the C-90 with "I'm Your Toy," "Peace, Love and Understanding" and material from *Imperial Bedroom* and last year's *Goodbye Cruel World* and you might find yourself screaming, "Elvis is King, and alive and British!"

—Pierre Pate

Lone Justice

Lone Justice (Geffen): After extensive contemplation of this rising rockabilly LA band, several conclusions can be derived about Lone Justice and their debut album. Keep in mind that these conclusions painfully take precedence over the growing need for new music. Lone Justice may be stamped "new," but nothing has been improved.

Lead singer and focal point Maria McKee is the voice that pulled Lone Justice out of the backwater into the musical mainstream. Though limited in range and depth, McKee's vocals captured the attention of several industry big-wigs. Carole Childs, a talent scout for Geffen Records, stumbled upon the group in a small LA club. "The first thing I notice is this girl [sic] can sing like nobody's business," Childs said. "Plus, she was just fabulous looking."

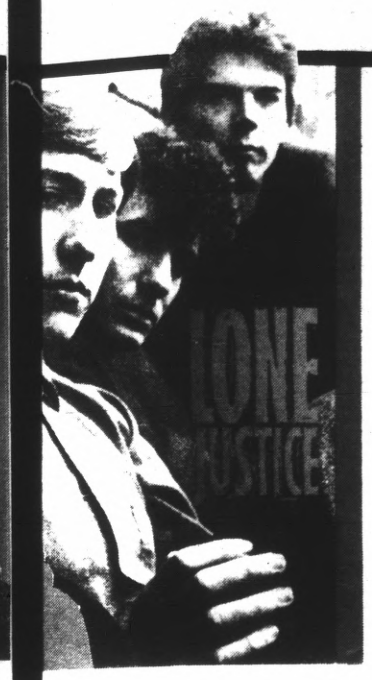
Perhaps what Childs was really referring to was the raw power that McKee savagely bombards the audience with during live performances; however, this same power is lost on "Lone Justice," laying bare the enthusiastic 20-year-old behind it all.

The album *Lone Justice*, should by all rights be hot. Jimmy Iovine, another industry big-wig, took it upon himself to produce their debut album. "I wanted to see the growth it'd normally take two albums to achieve. The only goal I had in mind was to make a great record." Sorry, Jimmy, it's good, but maybe the second album...

As a song writer, Maria McKee is good—she's real—but not outstanding. Her best song on the album is "Pass It On." Besides a cover of Tom Petty's "Ways To Be Wicked," this is the LP's only solid song. The melody is strong, and McKee's voice nearly pries itself from the oh-so-sticky vinyl. There's even social commentary on this one (something lacking on the other tracks); "Some men make an honest buck/ some hustle kids out on the street/ some men only know the feel of the earth that gives beneath their feet."

All the songs on *Lone Justice* have merit. The group is genuine, which comes through; their problem is a transitory one. They are a talented band, being eased away from their country beginnings by the industry toward a more marketable rock. Lone Justice is young and still has further to go. Look for a second album, following the upcoming U2 tour (they're opening) and don't miss a chance to see Maria live.

—Prescott Nichols



HARP

HOLLY NEAR ARLO GUTHRIE RONNIE GILBERT PETE SEEGER

HARP

Near, Guthrie, Gilbert and Seeger (Redwood): They represent two genders, two generations and decidely different musical styles. Yet when Holly Near, Arlo Guthrie, Ronnie Gilbert, and Pete Seeger joined forces for a week-long tour and in-concert recording session, the result was as harmonious as the acronym of their first names. HARP features the quartet singing new and favorite songs in ensemble and solo... but more importantly, it evokes an era when messages and melody were commonly intertwined.

Seeger and Guthrie have toured together and are the most recognizable voices in the group. Near's soprano voice, and the richness of Gilbert's is a moving combination in the ensemble numbers, the best of which is "What's Going On/Foolish Notion," a Marvin Gaye and Holly Near medley.

The real toe-tappers are the traditional tunes like "Oh Mary Don't You Weep" and "Wimoweh," when Near and Gilbert harmonize with Seeger and Guthrie. Their voices soar and Seeger is soon leading the audience in a sing-along. Seeger is clearly the anchor of the quartet.

Gilbert and Seeger are former members of The Weavers, a folk group blacklisted during the '50s for the political tone of their songs; conversation between songs points to their lifelong commitment to political action through music. Guthrie's witty delivery of "How much better we'd all be if Reagan slept more" is balanced by Seeger's sardonic "life is like a song, it's almost over before you learn the words, but a song you can sing over." Guthrie does "City of New Orleans" with Seeger joining in the chorus. Hearing their rendition rekindles memories of Seeger and Guthrie's father Woody performing duos in their youth. Arlo's newest song "All Over the World" speaks to the worldwide protest movement, and is moving with the elegant piano accompaniment by Jeff Langley. It is the last song on side one, and I kept humming the melody after Guthrie's voice faded.

There is some unevenness to the album, but it is not a fatal flaw. The four voices are powerful and persuasive when they move through the melodies together. Gilbert, a new sound to my ear, made me want to look for some old Weaver albums. Near writes and sings her own material with grace, but nothing tops Seeger and Guthrie. Live albums sometimes trade off quality for the "liveness" of a concert. With a group like Near, Gilbert, Seeger. and Guthrie, a concert album may only whet your appetite for more.

—Andrea Sutherland

Records courtesy of Cymbaline Records.

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Birdy

A Fine Feathered Friend

by Stephanie Denmark

BIRDY IS AN ODDITY for a US film; there is little violence, even less sex and *a lot* of talking—about life, love, freedom and death.

Directed by Alan Parker (*Fame, Midnight Express*), *Birdy* is based on the 1979 book of the same name by William Wharton, a pseudonym for an American expatriate living in Paris. Both the film and the book revolve around the metaphor of flying (i.e. freedom) and the horrors of war. As Birdy, Matthew Modine is obsessed with flying—first he wants to feel what it's like to fly, and later he actually tries to make himself into a bird.

The novel takes place during World War II, but screenplay writers Sandy Knoopf and Jack Behr have moved up the action to the Vietnam era, to put the film in a more immediate context. The film doesn't really work on this level: flight as a symbol of freedom, as well as the "war is bad" sentiment, were musty cliches in Hollywood generations ago.

Yet *Birdy* works on another level—a friendship between two men. Birdy and childhood friend Al (Nicholas Cage) are more than just buddies on a superficial "let's go drinking" level, they're real friends caring about each other deeply.

This kind of male bonding is rarely seen on film. Birdy and Al are companions not out of contempt for women or a predilection for violence or destruction, but because with each other they find the love, respect and caring they can't seem to find anywhere else.

Their friendship develops despite the contrasts between the two; Al is the normal teenager (sex, cars), while Birdy is the oddball, the loner.

Illustration by KEVIN HONEYWELL

Birdy and Al grow up in Philadelphia together, where Birdy earns his nickname and cultivates an obsession with birds and flying. Al goes along with Birdy's adventures at first out of love and because he thinks there might be money to be made (Birdy and Al try to start a carrier pigeon service).

Al is almost protective of Birdy, trying not to let his friend's obsession go too far. But Birdy wants to be as free as a bird, particularly from his squalid homelife.

Up until Vietnam, Birdy manages to keep a hold on reality, although Al gets fed up with Birdy before leaving for Vietnam. Both Birdy and Al wind up in hospitals before the war is over; Al may be permanently disfigured, while Birdy lands in a military mental hospital—having succumbed to his fantasy of becoming a bird.

Al is recruited to help Birdy out of his catatonic fantasy, and as they sit in the hospital the movie flashes back to their antics before the war.

In the hospital Al feeds Birdy, bathes him and talks to him, alternating between rage and love. In turn, Birdy's spirituality helps Al come to terms with his physical disfigurement.

The intricate screenplay keeps interest high as the story weaves back and forth between childhood innocence and post-war trauma. The eerie score by Peter Gabriel (his first) adds to the film, as does the dramatic, fantastical cinematography.

But it is young actors Modine (*Mrs. Soffel, Streamers, Hotel New Hampshire*) and Cage (*Cotton Club, Rumble Fish*) who make the film. Both bring incredible sensitivity and intensity to their roles. *Birdy* establishes both Modine and Cage as excellent actors well on their way to major careers. And it is their relationship—more than Birdy's wish for freedom or their reactions to Vietnam—that makes this movie fly. ✓

Birdy *is now playing at the Del Mar.*

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Illustration by HOLGER LEUE

Sweet & Sourdough City

by J. Nolan Void

Escape From Santa Cruz

ONE OF THE DISADvantages of our fair city is its reputation as the Sandbox of the Greater Bay area. On any three-day weekend, the town becomes a cramped, Winnebago-infested mass of sybarites yearning to get their toes wet and their wallets thinned. Sometimes it's best to jump the proverbial ship, leaving Santa Cruz in the hands of the San Franciscans and taking off to explore—where else?—San Francisco.

A friend and I did just that this Memorial Day weekend, rocketing up Highway 1 past the southerly exodus of the Soon-to-be-Sunburned.

"According to the *Sentinel*, there are going to be more than a half million visitors. The motels have been sold out for months," said my companion (hereinafter referred to as "Katherine Hepburn").

"Just as long as The City is still populated enough to keep the bars and bookstores open," I replied. One of the first things you learn at UCSC is to call San Francisco "The City."

Although some students practically make San Francisco their second home, I've sojourned there less than a dozen times during my college career; as a result, much of the metropolis remains un-gaped at by yours truly. Oh, I've stalked the Summer of Love ghosts in the Haight, compressed my neck vertebrae looking at the towers of the Financial District, and in North Beach I've gotten as bohemian as one can get without actually donning a beret. But my exposure remains a mostly tantalizing one, much like an attractive person with whom you've only exchanged hearty handshakes and a peck on the cheek. With the remains of my tax return searing a hole in my pocket, I was determined to become a bit more intimately urbanized this time around.

Boise-by-the-Bay

Since Katherine is not immune to the forces of fashion, our first stop was the massive Esprit outlet in the industrial waterfront area. I recall being peevishly inclined toward that company in years past, primarily because almost everything they sold had ESPRIT emblazoned across the front (it still strikes me as silly to pay good money for the privilege of advertising the manufacturer). Now that the company's become the benign behemoth of the industry, churning out every article of clothing save wetsuits and wedding trousseaus, the billboard aspects of design have been downplayed.

> In which Mr. Void leaves a vital organ in our notorious neighbor to the North.

Smaller than an Air Force base yet larger than the town your grandfather grew up in, the Esprit outlet functions as a sort of Mecca to those for whom ecstasy means paying good money for bits of brightly-colored cloth—a slight variation on the land-for-brightly-colored-glass-beads routine of a few centuries back. Since my wardrobe tends to be bought in bulk at the Goodwill Bargain Barn (75¢ a pound), I was content to relax and enjoy the human spectacle. Hordes of Mr., Mrs., Ms., Miss and Master Average Americans were pushing shopping carts brimming with garb that all but shrieked trendiness; their grim-jawed determination was matched by the bored haughtiness of the sales staff, all of whom looked like they'd rather be taking benzedrine and listening to A Flock of Seagulls.

"How could any employer find so many snotty people to hire?" I asked Katherine.

"It's like being a dealer in Las Vegas," she replied. "You have to go to a special school first."

My slight dose of culture shock came from seeing former underground fashions merchandised in volumes that would shame a K-Mart. I remember my friends and I haunting tiny shops off Hollywood Boulevard for items that were now being made in Taiwan by the megagross; like the Hippies and the Beats before us, another subculture had been co-opted by commerce.

continued on next page

Illustration by KEVIN HONEYWELL

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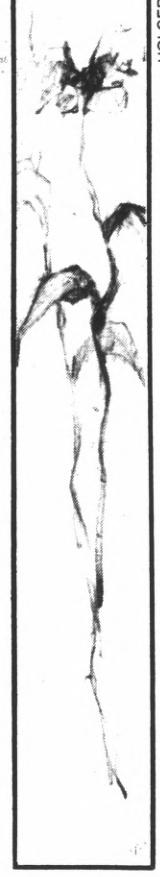

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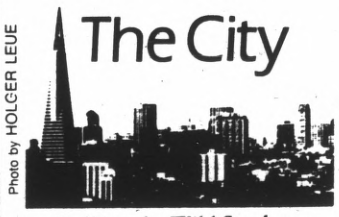

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Stalking the Wild Szechuan

It seemed like a simple plan: Katherine and I merely wanted to go to Chinatown and dine on the fine cuisine of the Szechuan region of Cathay. Since the district sports more restaurants than the Szechuan region itself, our goal didn't appear unreasonable.

Alas, visiting central San Francisco by automobile is like visiting the ocean floor in a submarine; no matter how colorful it may seem, you simply can't get out and walk around. In the case of SF, it's because every parking space has been continously occupied since the Eisenhower administration.

Katherine and I formulated a theory while circling endlessly—the automobiles somehow metamorphize themselves, shifting over the years from '59 Ramblers to '72 Mavericks to '84 Civics while staying rooted in the same spot. We were about to park in Oakland and take the BART back in when Jehovah smiled and a parking space appeared (I figure the previous occupant, a sort of automobilic saint, had just been lifted bodily into heaven). Breaking approximately half of the SF Vehicle Code in the process, we managed to shoehorn in the Voidmobile to a round of applause by passers-by.

After a sumptuous dinner of Twice-Bought Pork and Gluten Taste Chicken with Peas in Water Sauce, we walked through the mist-slick streets to the Embarcadero Hyatt Regency, which I had never seen before. Katherine looked on amusedly while I gawked in at the fantasy futuristic structure (a sort of Mayan temple turned inside out), only occasionally restraining me from walking into the fountain or pushing every button on the elevator.

Later, motoring homeward, Ms. Hepburn and I mused on the charms and flaws of the city that dominates Northern California. "No smog, millions of things to do and a wonderfully diverse population," she said.

"Fog worthy of exporting to London, lousy newspapers and rents so exorbitant you'd be better off buying in Uruguay," I riposted.

"Still, wouldn't you rather live there than Los Angeles?" she asked, referring to the city of my birth.

We drove on in silence. Some questions don't need answering. ✔

As Recreational Science correspondent, Mr. Void offers advice for the lifelorn. Write c/o City on a Hill, Stonehouse, UCSC, Ca. 95064.

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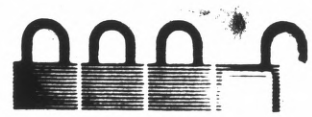

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ANNOUNCEments

To submit an announcement, get a typed press release to the Stonehouse by Monday at 5pm. If you don't edit it, we will, so please keep them as short as possible.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE MEDIA June 4: From Model to Militant. Former model Ann Simonton will give a slideshow documenting her transition to feminism and how mainstream advertising, beauty pageants and pornography have helped normalize the increasing violence against women and children. Come find out why this slideshow caused such an uproar at UC Davis that students, after seeing the show, marched to the campus bookstore and tore up a copy of *Penthouse* Magazine.

FORUM ON THE USE OF THE PRISON SYSTEM and the death penalty against the black comunity: June 5, 7:30pm at Louden Nelson Center. Panel discussion with questions and answers. Focus on the case of Freddie Roberts, a 20-year-old being accused of killing a police officer. $2 donation.

REGISTRATION OPENS AT THE CIVIC AUDITORIUM: June 1 will mark the opening day of registration for a summer full of activities, camps, classes and trips offered by the Parks and Recreation Department. 9am to 12 noon for city residents. Tickets for admission will be distributed to early arrivers beginning at 8am. Non-county residents may register from 1:30pm to 5:30pm.

WEDDING SEASON—REMINDER ABOUT BLOOD TESTS: Low-cost pre-marital blood tests are available at both of Planned Parenthood's locations: 212 Laurel Street in Santa Cruz, and 90 Mariposa Avenue in Watsonville. The blood tests are required in most cases before the marriage license can get issued; they screen for syphillis in both men and women, and also screen for immunity to rubella for women of childbearing age. To make an appointment call Planned Parenthood at 426-5550 in Santa Cruz, or 724-7525 in Watsonville.

REMOVAL OF GRADE I: June 7 is the last day for graduate students to submit validated petition ($10 fee) *and* course work for removal of incomplete from Winter quarter. Instructor's office.

INSTRUCTION ENDS JUNE 8

FINAL EXAMINATIONS: JUNE 10-14.

SPECIAL FUN, TAO RYTHMICAL, AND TAO CHEMICAL will play at the Catalyst on June 5. All proceeds will benefit Ethiopian famine victims through the international relief organization, Oxfam. Tickets are $4 in advance and $5.50 at the door. Show begins at 9pm. Join in the fun and help support relief in Ethiopia. One ticket feeds an Ethiopian child for a month. Presented by Planet III, a UCSC organization.

ACCLAIMED CHILEAN ANDEAN MUSIC GROUP "ILLAPU" to perform in Santa Cruz. The internationally renown Chilean ensemble "Illapu" (ee-ya-poo) will perform in concert June 20, at Santa Cruz High School (415 Walnut Avenue). The concert begins at 8pm. Illapu is well-known in Chile, Europe and Latin America. Due to their defense of human rights they are blacklisted by Chile's ruling Chilean military junta.

IS YOUR PG&E BILL HIGH? Would you like advice on how to reduce it? Is your dorm room too hot or too cold? If you are experiencing any of these or similar problems the resources of the Energy Conservation Center can help. For students, faculty and staff. Call or drop by soon, downstairs at the Housing Services Building, or call 429-4152.

ALL P.E. FACILITY USERS must clear their lockers and return assigned locks, clothing, and equipment by 8pm, June 14. No exceptions.

SANTA CRUZ BIRD CLUB Field trip announcement: Neary's Lagoon, Antonelli Pond, Younger Lagoon, June 1, Saturday, 8:30am. For info call Barbara Scharfenstein, 438-3727.

ANNUAL CORNROAST AND CRAFTS FESTIVAL. June 1 and 2, 10am to 5pm, in the meadow at 360 Swanton Rd, Davenport. For info, call 426-5091, or 476-6571. Local professional artisans team up with two well-known music groups for two days of family fun and shopping for high quality crafts.

FOR HEALTH & HARMONY FESTIVAL: Booth space is now available for the 7th annual Health & Harmony Festival, to be held June 8-9 at the Sonoma County Fairgrounds. Health & Harmony Festival '85 is being sponsored by the Well Being Community Center, a non-profit community organization. For info contact the Well Being Community Center, 6270 Carlotta Avenue, Sebastopol, CA 95472, or phone (707) 823-WELL.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL SPAGHETTI DINNER: 6:30pm Saturday, June 1, 1985. Raffle, door-prizes, dancing to the Continental Drifters. Live Oak Senior Center, 1777 Capitola Road. $3 gen./$2 under 12. For info call 462-1392.

WOMEN'S CENTER DIRECTOR SEARCH: You are cordially invited to the Candidate Reception with Gail Groves, Monday, June 3, 1985. 12 noon to 1:30pm, Kresge College Room 159.

LOX LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF JEWISHNESS: The richness of Jewish culture will be on display once again at the Jewish Cultural Fair on June 2, from 10am to 8pm at the Louden Nelson Center.

THE CABRILLO COLLEGE SOLAR ENERGY Department will sponsor an open house and demonstration June 1 (Saturday) at the Cabrillo College Solar Test Center from 12 noon to 5pm. In addition, a student symposium will be held from 9:30am to 11:45am preceding the demonstration and a Solar Student Reunion will be held from 5 to 10pm after the Open House at the same location. For more info, call 425-6235. Free.

PAIN MANAGEMENT SEMINAR PRESENTED BY CANCER SOCIETY. The American Cancer Society is presenting a seminar on the management of pain, June 1 at the Dream Inn on West Cliff Drive in Santa Cruz. For more info on the seminar, or to register, call 476-0220, ext. 1448.

CAREERS IN THE COUNSELING FIELD: Come to the Santa Cruz YWCA's Brown Bag lecture on June 6 at noon for answers to your questions about counseling as a career. Counselor Elizabeth Thayer will present the lecture. For more info, call 426-3062 or drop by 303 Walnut Avenue, Santa Cruz.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA THEATRE ALLIANCE is accepting applications for the Fall 1985 semester of the Theatre Internship Program. The program places students from colleges into Bay Area theatres for a 15-week term. Application deadline is July 15. For more info and applications write to Internship Program, Bay Area Theatre Alliance, 2940-16th Street, Ste. 102, San Francisco, CA 94103, or call (415) 621-0427.

THE WRITING PLACEMENT TEST (formerly Subject A Test) will be given on Saturday, June 1, 1985 from 10:30-12:30 in Classroom 1.

FRIENDS OF AMPES (the Association of Progressive Women of El Salvador) meets every Wednesday, 5-7pm at the CASA office, 128 Pearl Alley. New members welcome. For more info call 429-1039.

THE FIRST ANNUAL SANTA CRUZ COUNTY Track & Field Championships are scheduled for June 8-9, 1985. The meet at Cabrillo College offers youth,

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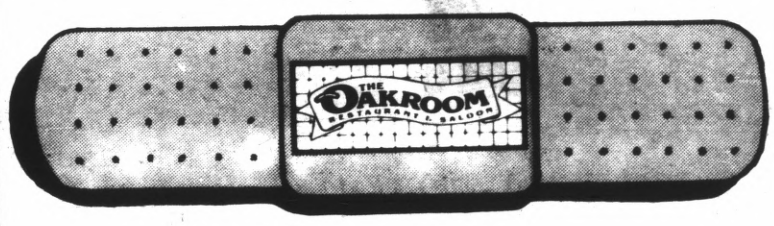

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FOR INFORMATION CALL 429-ARTS

ANNOUNCEments

continued from previous page

open and masters competition for Santa Cruz County residents. More info is available from the SCTFC, PO Box 307, Capitola, CA 95010, or by calling 475-5993 or 684-1141.

CHANCELLOR'S OPEN OFFICE HOURS are on Tuesday, June 4 from 1:30-3:30pm.

THE CAMPUS SWAP MEET, part of the annual UCSC Spring Festival is on June 6. Spaces to sell are $2 and reservations are required. Sign-up at the Recreation trailer (East Field House). Call 429-2806 for information. Besides the 2:30 to 6:30 swap meet there will be live music, a barbeque and games played all afternoon.

GRADUATE STUDENTS: May 31 is the last day to complete all requirements for degree to be conferred upon completion of spring quarter.

FIRST HAND REPORT FROM EL SALVADOR. Berkeley Mayor Gus Newport and New El Salvador Today coordinator Diane Greene will present slides and discussion on their recent trip. May 30 at 7:30pm at Santa Cruz High School cafeteria. Food and childcare provided. Call 429-1017 for info.

SENIOR THESIS WRITING: Whether you're beginning, or have left UCSC without finishing your thesis, UCSC Summer Session course HistCon S67 is made for you. June 24-July 26. Call Elizabeth for info: 427-3682.

THE BARTER NETWORK invites Santa Cruz County residents to join the network and take advantage of the skills and services available. Prospective members can get info by calling 423-0554 and asking for the Barter Network. The Barter Network is a non-profit skills exchange sponsored by the Volunteer Bureau.

30TH ANNUAL SAMUEL GOLDWYN WRITING AWARDS Competition. May 31 is the deadline for entries. No manuscripts after 5pm. Open to students at campuses of the University of California regularly enrolled during the entire Spring and Fall Quarters. The award carries with it a first prize of $5,000. Only full-length dramatic writing, in script form, is eligible—equivalent of a three-act stage play, feature-length screenplay, or one hour (minimum) teleplay. On Aug. 30, finalists will be announced. The Award will be presented at UCLA on Oct. 30. Submit to Dean, College of Fine Arts, UCLA, A-265 Murphy Hall, Los Angeles, CA 90024, (213) 206-6455.

D.E.A.F. MEDIA, INC. invites you to join with deaf painters, poets, storytellers and actors to experience the rich culture of the American Deaf community in Celebration '85. The program will take place on May 31-June 1, 1985 at UC Berkeley.

NEED SUMMER HELP? If you need new employees to handle your summer workload, the Cabrillo College Student Employment Office can put you in touch with qualified and motivated applicants. The office pre-screens prospective applicants to be sure that your basic qualifications are met, saving you both time and money. Call 425-6413.

IF YOU'VE GOT RHYTHM, you've got trouble. The rhythm method doesn't work; the Ovulation method does. Ovulation Method, when taught by a certified instructor, is proven to be a 98.5 percent effective form of Natural Birth Control. It can also be means of planning a pregnancy. A new four-part evening series will begin June 4 at Choice Medical Group. Specialists in Women's Health Care. 3323 Mission Drive. Low fees; MediCal accepted; partners welcome. Call 462-1222 to register.

MARRIAGE, MOTHERHOOD, MONASTICISM American Buddhist Nun to Speak: "Bringing Buddhist Monasticism to the West" 7:30, June 4 at Holy Cross Hall. Why does an American woman—a graduate of Miss Porter's School and Sarah Lawrence, a professional teacher, a former wife, and a mother of two grown children—decide to radically change her life and become a Buddhist nun? Ane Pema Chodron, the first American woman to be fully-ordained as a Buddhist nun, answers that question both personally and with an appreciation of the coming of Buddhism to America. She was recently named Abbess of Gampo Abbey in Nova Scotia.

DMS (USA/RIPTIDE) is assembling a directory for democratically managed businesses. If you would like to be included call 425-7478.

514B Front Street
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
(408) 425-4610

body class

S.T.A.R.T. AEROBICS MOVING ARTS CENTER OF SANTA CRUZ

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BODY CLASS is offering a one month introductory special to UCSC staff for only $35! If enough people are interested, an ongoing group discount will be available, with up to 50% off the regular monthly unlimited rates. (Actual discount will depend on the number of participants.) To receive the introductory special, you must come to:

**FIRESIDE LOUNGE,
STEVENSON COLLEGE
THURSDAY JUNE 6 12-1pm**

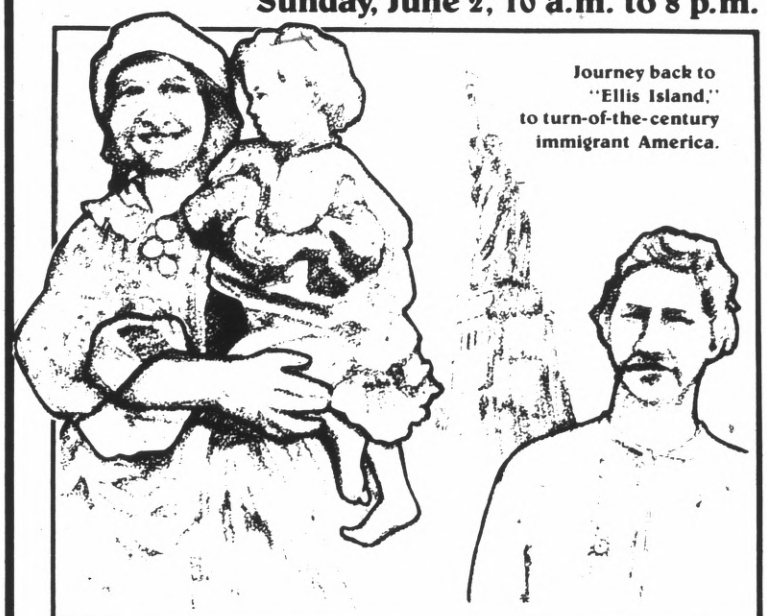
For more information, call BODY CLASS, or the UCSC staff liason, Mary Wells, 429-9665 (eves.)

WHY CHOOSE BODY CLASS?

* energizing, sprung floors
* convenient downtown location with showers for men and women
* limited class size, with personal instruction
* over 40 classes per week

Jewish Cultural Fair

Sunday, June 2, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.



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301 Center Street (at Laurel St.), Santa Cruz
Admission: $2 Adults, Child under 13 years old—FREE

CLASSIFIEDads

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SUMMER JOBS—Tired of the same old summer jobs? Earn $160-$250/wk. promoting toxic waste legislation, Bottle Bill, and consumer protection issues with CalPIRG, the state's largest consumer and environmental lobby. Training, travel, advancement. Call Chris to arrange interview. 429-2023.

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Schwinn Lady's 10-Speed $85, brand new Maytag clothes dryer, won on *Let's Make a Deal*. $295. 427-2655.

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IBM Executive Typewriter proportional spacing, excellent condition. $175 or offer. Call 426-7110, 8-5.

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SERVICES

CRUISESHIP JOBS—Cruiseship workbook send $6 to: O'Rourke Ent. Dept E, PO Box 14383, SB, CA 93107.

Astrological consultation with Susan Heinz. Seeing yourself through the map of the Natal Chart; mandala of self. Understanding one's life themes, creative potential, emotional patterns, talents and difficulties. 476-5787. Other astrological services available.

HOUSING

Female Housemate WANTED. ROOM FOR RENT in large sunny house near beach/Yacht Harbor. Full time employed or grad. student. **Clean, responsible NON-SMOKER** Call Anita 429-4359 or 476-6854 day or evenings. $250 & deposit.

SUMMER SUBLET: Room in downtown house available for 1 woman. Late June late September. $230/month. Call Eve at 458-9729 or 429-4350.

WANTED: Summer sublet or possible year-long rental for 4-5 responsible UCSC women. **PLEASE** contact Julie 458-2011 early mornings, late evenings.

Large bedroom perfect for 1-2 people for rent. Walk-in closet, new carpet, close to UCSC etc. $340. Call John 427-0829.

TRAVEL

Take me to St. Louis, Louis. If you're driving towards St. Louis around July 1 and have room for me, a small fouton, suitcase and great tapes, I have $. Elizabeth 475-1173.

MISCELLANEOUS

I am five, and my camera got stolen from our car. I am old enough for a camera and I want it back. Dean 426-2430.

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Join our marketing crew! Your responsibilities would include servicing established accounts and developing new business. . .working with design concepts and marketing programs. We're looking for motivated, dependable, well-organized and creative people. We offer a good salary, commission, benefits, bonus structure and a great group of people to work with — GOOD TIMES staff.
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